CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 225 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

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P & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
23rd Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamer from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, November	SOUDAN, KASHGAR, SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
21st Sept.	BARALA	P. Gulf. via Karachi
22nd ,,	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi
25th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
4th Oct.	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 123.

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AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1229.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander,	To ns,	Arrival.	Dep.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	23 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tosa Maru	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4363.
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KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE.

S.S. "ACERA" D. T. 4,000 will leave here on or about 2nd October, 1922, for East and South African Ports via Porbunder.

For Terms and Rates of Freight and passage apply to—

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389, Memon Vada Street, Pydhonee, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankew		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum ascernad amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

every description transacted.

General Banking and exchange business of

E. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1894.

Capital authorised	Rs.	100,00,000
Capital issued	,,	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	,,	50,00,000
Capital Paid up	,,	25,00,120
Reserve Fund	,,	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,86,18,400
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	Rs.	2,42,56,320
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs.	2,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great St. Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI, Manager.

Horaby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 117.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay,	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid-up Capital	£	999,844
Reserve Fund	£	800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franeqni, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ...	Fl. 75,000,000	,, £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Sorab Building, No. 7, Mursban Road, Fort. Post Box No. 876.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs.	40,000,000
CAPITAL ...	Rs.	85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ...	Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc., ...	Rs.	5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Mutra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch. Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 Fort Street, BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short periods, one year and more, accepted, interest allowed for 18 months at 6 per cent. for 5,000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5,000, special rates for larger deposits. Cheques or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	,39,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

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STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

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Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
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2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

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The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

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CHAIRMAN.

Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:

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A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,26,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:

J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

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The Secretary or The Chief Agents, 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

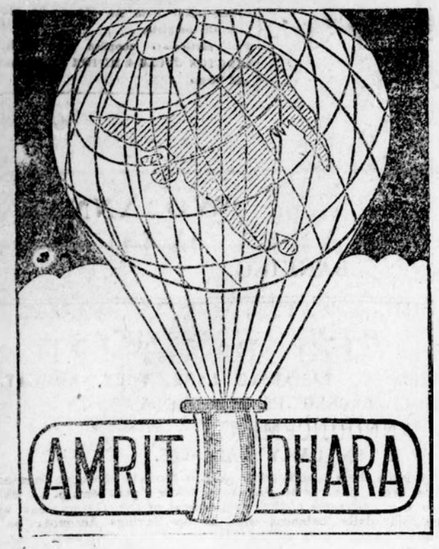
Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 67,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



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Keep it always wi h you. It costs little, but saves much-money, time, trouble and anxiety.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 only per phial, half phial 1-4-0. Sample 0-8-0 only.

Direction booklet can be had in any Indian language or English. For further particulars send for free booklet 'Amrit.'

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LAHORE.
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Luminous Dials Re. 10 extra
Obtainable Everywhere.

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AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES NEW SWISS NICKEL AND SILVER WRIST WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ingersoll Watch Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 23rd inst sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street, on account and risk of the parties concerned.

H. and S A 6 cases new Swiss nickel and silver watches

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli, Bros. and Co's office at Esplanade Road Fort on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) all the office furniture and fittings such as large and small writing tables, large and small wooden and glass door cupboards, wall book shelves, benches, high chairs, sofas, easy chairs, ice chest, dining table, wooden stands for printing press, hanging punkhas partitions, half doors, wooden cases iron safes, pigeon hole capboards, chest of drawers, one large lot of sundry papers, large sheet glasses, ink stands, paper racks, etc., etc., The above is on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 23rd inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber Tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber Tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber Tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse going in harness.

By the order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidater of Reliance Motor Work Ltd. (in liquidation) and Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in liquidation).

1 Zenith Motor-cycle with its few parts.
1 B. S. A. motor cycle side-car.

By order of the Banks concerned.

1 case fancy goods.

On account and risk of the concerned,

1 case feeding bottles.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Queens Road, opposit French Motor Car Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, glass door book and silver cabinets, writing tables, office chairs Drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy artistic made cabinets, blackwood furniture, rich carkets, Electric lamps, rich curtains, china vases, wall clocks single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror almyrahs, reclining sofas, teapovs easy chairs, cardstables, aluminum utensiles etc., etc. The property of E. G. Lazaras, Esq., and others, Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd Septembr, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT SANTA CRUZ AND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD NEAR DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee of the immoveable properties hereunder mentioned and on account and at the risk of Esmailji Muna Vailibhoy, the mortagagor of the said properties, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortagage deed dated 27th January, 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, on the premises,.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 24th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Santa Cruz.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,106 square yeards (one thousand one hundred and six) or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector or Thana, under the Survey numbers hereunder mentioned and bearing the following pot and entry numbers:—

Survey No. 99, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 942.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 3, Entry No. 944.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 4, Entry No. 945-946.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 5, Entry No. 947.
Survey No. 98, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 939.
Survey No. 98, Pot No. 4, Entry No. 940.
Survey No. 97, Pot No. 11, Entry No. 935.
Survey No. 97, Pot No. 12, Entry No. 936.
Survey No. 58, Pot No. 1-2-3-4-, Entry No. 468.
Survey No. 58, Pot No. 5-6-7, Entry No. 484.
Survey No. 44, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 356.
Survey No. 44, Pot No. 3, Entry No. 367.
Survey No. 43, Pot No. 1-6, Entry No. 364.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ennas Pania Garry, on or towards the South partly by the property of the mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz station, on or towards the East by he property of Shaik Adam, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

Sale on MONDAY, the 25th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 6,737 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49-53-88, New No. B/11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1B/1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992, and bounded on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikhaji, on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tulsi Water Pipe and Road, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Agra Bank Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Sept. 23, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th September 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. No. 111A case No. 53 Love Grove Road Worlee.
Building Street No. 226 A, 227, 228, 231, 232, case No. 401 Worlee Road.
Building Street Nos. 91, 125 case No. 134, 159, Worlee Road Shambhoo Mahadeo Pakhadi.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 27th September, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 59-61 Case No. 51 Girgam Road, Dhobi Talao.
Building Street No. 6 Case No. 34, Kolbhatwadi (Kalbadevi Road.)
Building Street Nos. 462-464, Case No. 146, Nagdevi Street.
Building Street No. 79A, Case No. 95 Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.
Building Street No. 156A, Case No. 150 Near Junction of Ripon Road and Souter Street, Agripada.
Building Street, No. 36 Case No. 42, Chamarbag Lane Sopari Bagh Parel.

MENESSE & CO.,
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Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.

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Snnday the 24th Sept. 1922
Sunshaya-Kallol
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WANTED—A Smart experienced COMPOUNDER for a well-known dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally between 5 to 7 p.m. (S. T.), to Dr. TRIBHOWANDAS HARGOVINDAS MEHTA, M.B.B.S, care of 54, Dady Sett Agiary Lane.
R4994

ROTARY CEMENT KILN BURNER.—Wanted EUROPEAN or INDIAN BURNER, used to Wet process kilns. Apply with copies of testimonials and details experience, salary required to The GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Kamla Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior.
A 14376

WANTED.—Three FITTERS and one RIVETER on Rs. 50 to 60 each according to qualifications. Only qualified men need apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates, before 1st proximo. Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District. Central Offices, Poona.
C14401

WANTED—A B.Sc., or B.A. in Science to serve as a science master in the K. C. Academy (High School) Bhiria on Rs. 100—5—120—10—200 with benefits of liberal Bonus, system. Those having experience of teaching will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER K. C. Academy, Bhiria, Sind.
A R49444

WANTED AT ONCE.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 60-3 2-75 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance. Apply before the 20-10 1922 personally, or in writing stating age, nationality qualification and previous experience if any to BHAGWANDAS BRIJBHUKHANDAS, President, Bulsar Municipality, 18-9-1922.
A 14372

WANTED—Energetic youths, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight method) at moderate rates. Classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Also special English classes Morning or Evening. Individual tuition. Success guaranteed. Join early.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Decent FLATS for Hindus at Charni Road, Rs. 160 and 225. Apply SIMON & MOTILAL, Times building
C R4978

A unique place for motor show room in the heart of the City. Rent absolutely moderate. Apply to ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, Bazaar Street, Fort.
C R4992

AIRY BUNGALOW, 9, Pali Road, Bandra, Accommodation Verandah, Large Hall, Dining-room, 4 Bed-rooms, Back gallery open on all sides.
C R5008

OFFICE ROOM, front, to let in Churchgate Street. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 8557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 14392

TO LET—Near Kennedy Bridge for Decent Hindus family, 3rd floor, Half block from 1st October, 1922. Apply there or DURIPE PRANJIVANDAS, care of Munguldas Market, Shop No. 188, New Lane.
C R5001

TO BE LET—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, residential FLATS and WAREHOUSES, near Dhobitalao and Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
C R5003

TO LET—A FLAT open and well ventelated at Orlem near Malad, about 20 minutes' walk from the Station. Apply to Box No. 8559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4979

UP-TO-DATE OFFICES—TO LET in Elphinstone Circle, ground floor and third floor. Lift available. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4898

TO LET—BLOCKS, Motor Garrage, and about 3,000 sq. yds. open ground, at New Nagpada. Apply Tele. Nos. 1697 and 2472.
C R4765

TO LET—ABBA BUILDING at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Blocks. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED APPA & CO., 173, Jaekeria Musjid.
C R4767

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated house for offices, junction Mint Road, Manoruhee Street, Fort. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, first floor.
C R4673

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BLOCKS with every facility in Moos Building at Grant Road. G. WATOOMAL WASSIAWAL & CO.
C R4965

TO BE LET—A decent newly built BUNGALOW at Andheri, Murzban Road, about 6 minutes walk from Station. Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C C14391

TO LET.—One pucca built GODOWN 42 by 32 feet. Also, one upper storey Bungalow, both in Byculla, locality, near Tram and Trains. Rents moderate. Apply Box No 8513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4831

TO LET OFFICE and SHOWROOMS on BALLARD, PLOTS. Partitions suitable to tenants will be made, if necessary. Please apply for particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4457

TO LET—OFFICES in Hamam Street, first class business locality, good opportunity for Share Brokers and Solicitors. Also RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Hindus at Girgaum side. Write to Box No. 8544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4940

AVAILABLE—Excellent FURNISHED ROOM everything modern, bath, electricity. Two entrances. Rupees 50 and 75 each. Good location DOCTOR HINMAN, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4975

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electrict Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort
C R4973

ONE newly built bunglow at Walkeshwar Road, having six bedrooms with upto date electric installation and sanitary arrangements and westerly Sea view. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKINSONDAS. Mercantile Bank Building, 54, Esplanade Road. Office phone No. 2162, Residence 1530.
C R4883

TO LET—A SHOP on public way, suitable for Dispensary, Chemist, Furniture and tailoring department, together with a room for resident, rent Rs. 70 per month. Also a top floor for resident purpose, rent Rs. 70 per month. Open for inspection. F. A. KAGALWALA, 81, Hill Road, BANDRA.
C R5005

TO BE LET—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper flat of Sacklat Villa at Cleveland Road, Worli next to the Chapel. Living and Dining room combined, 3 bed rooms, 2 baths, Kitchen and Store Rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALA BROS. New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, Bombay, Telephone No. 790.
C R4879

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED by European couple, small BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz, Villa Parla or Andheri, on long lease. Apply to Box No. 8561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4996

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A complete GINNING FACTORY in working order with 30 Platt Bros. Gins (including engine and boiler), situated near Surat is for sale. Write to Box No. 8503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 14197

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Re. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12999

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4 all charges included, the Chinese eat this delicious fruit as an aphrodisiac. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab.
13434

THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW.

MOST reliable seed house in India Catalogue free.
GA C13717

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FORD TOURING CAR FOR SALE in perfect running order, magneto wire wheels Rs. 2,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 8552. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4960

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—14 H P 4-cylinder, 5-seater Durkoff MOTOR CAR very cheap. Perfect order. Apply Box No. 8549, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
JA 4955

FOR SALE—BRISCOE CAR newly painted, complete with accessori[es] sound running condition, net price Rs. [illegible]00, care of Vatcha Bros, Girgaum, Gai[illegible]
JA R4991

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand SEMI DIESEL ENGINE, 40, 55, 80, 100, 165 by Sulzer, Nat, Coats. 400 B. H. P. Special Semi Diesel Oil Engine by "Krupp" Berlin, Rs. 40,000, second-hand; other makers Crude Oil Engines B. H. P. 8/40. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Shandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity; slight used, complete Saw Mill, containing Horizental and Vertical Log Saws, Benches, new 18 ins. and 14 ins. Grinding Mills; 1 Electric Motor A. C. 260 B. H. P. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Shandhurst Road, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—GOING cheap, one second-hand "WAYGOOD" D. C. 6 cwt. Lift. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. Co., Navsari Chambers, Fort.
K R4982

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand Power and hand-looms, Winding, Warping, Finishing, Sizing, Chemical Washers, Dobbies, Jack Guard Dobbies; Folding Machines, etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

HAND-LOOMS—Weavers and workers on hand-looms have now a very good chance to purchase from us their wholesale and retail requirements in hand-loom accessories, such as shuttles, bobbins, pickers, etc., at a considerable low price. Please to enquire at our office and ascertain the fact. P. P. TRIVEDI & CO., 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R4695

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS by Nasmyth D'Stewart, Jamasji and Cummins, Complete Gin Factories, new and second-hand separate Gins, 5 and 4 bearings; 3 Compound condensing Corless, Expansion Valves Steam Engines, 5 Single Horizental Engines; Lancashire Boilers by Tincker, Ruston, Marshall 20/30 ft. by 6/7½ ft. by 100/150 lbs. pressure; 2 Portable Steam Engine Boiled, 16 and 20 N.P.H. by Ruston; etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, No. 4 Bombay.
K

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550 only or near offer also gramophone, A. C. Table Fan, Douglas motor-cycle etc. Apply R. D. PUNVELIWALLIA, Contractor Building, Near Police Station, Lamington Road.
N R4986

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE APPARATUS with wires for any reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 8560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4993

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—New or second-hand dyeing JIGGUS, alsd PADDING JIGGUS. Apply with full particulars, and price to Box No. 8563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5006

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—A second hand BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE BOOK. Latest edition preferred. Apply stating price to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the English Language. Revised and Improved, Page 1759, HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Bombay.
L R4995

WANTED—STUDENTS OF HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE to know that "OUTLINES OF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA," Price Rs. 2, can be had from The Sydenham College, Co-operative Stores, Hornby Road, Fort.
L R5007

FOR SALE—One lot of ARCHITECTURE Books for BUILDER, 33 Vols.; Rivington's BUILDING Construction, 4 Vols.; Spon's DICTIONARY, 4 Vols. Roorkee CIVIL ENGINEERING 3 Vols. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R4995

FOR SALE—The AITTAREYA BRAHMANAM of the RIG VEDA. By M. HAUG, 2 Vols., Pub. Price £2-5s. 1863 (scarc), Rs. 15 only. The VISHNU PURANA, By H. H. Wilson, 1840, Rs. 50. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Bombay.
L R4995

RARE OPPORTUNITY—SANSKRIT BOOKS by Prof. Goldstucker, PATANJALI'S Mahabhashya with Kaiyyata's Bhashyapradip from undated Manuscript, 3 Vols. NAGOJIBHATTA'S Bhashyapradipoddyota on Kaiyyata's Bhashyapradipa from Manuscript, dated Samvat 1871, 2 Vols., 5 Vols., Rs. 750; HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R4695

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS, either sex, to learn BOOK-KEEPING AT HOME in TWELVE POSTAL LESSONS. Diplomas awarded. Small Fees. DIRECTOR. MODERN ACADEMY, 10, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
M R4780

DEOLALI BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOARDING HIGH SCHOOL, Tehmi Mansion, Nasik Road. School situated in the best locality of Deolali, classes from 1st to Matriculation under a qualified staff of Teachers. Enrollment open any time. Fees from Rs. 20—35 and 40 with free boarding and lodging. The school meets in a good well lighted and airy building fitted with electric light and fan in every room. The school is on working.

Proprietor A. R. ENGINEER.

Prof. V. P. JANI, M.A., P.H.D.,
(India and U. S. H.)
Principal.
M R4969

EDUCATIONAL.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES, 8 Mohan Building, have commenced the Hind and Criminal Laws. Students should join at once.
M R4823

ENROL IMMEDIATELY for London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Admission till 4th October. Subjects Shorthand speed, Typewriting Accountancy, Auditing, Banking Law, French, etc., Special Reduced rates for one month only. Apply the Principal, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R5000

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Theory and speed completely taught in 4 months. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during the last 17 years. Fees moderate. Apply PRINCIPAL, Alexandra Commercial College, opposite Whiteaway.
M R4997

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principls, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees modertes. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M 8

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good, Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4902

WANTED—A WORKING or SLEEPING PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, to finance an Inter-Provincial Agency Business. No speculation. Sound security offered regarding refund of entire capital within three years, with a profit of 50 per cent and prosptcts of an independent Provincial Agency. An excellent opportunity for men with small capital desirous of making temporary investment or of entering the business line. Please write at once to Box No. 8545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4951

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PERFECT ENLARGEMENTS—Let us make you one from your favourite PHOTO. Lowest priies consistent with best work. A rare opportunity for Art-lovers, Black and White, Enlargement, 14 ins. by 18 ins. sized in Rs. 10 (Ten only). Please write DAVDA'S STUDIO, DAHANU, (B. B. Ry.)
R4931

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE FRESH MILK 6 annas seer (in sealed can). Apply to THE PERSIAN DAIRY, Byculla, Bombay (8)
T R4956

FOR SALE.—28 feet three sectioned seamless POLES. Apply Box No. 8553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4964

FOR SALE—A big LOT of red bricks at Darukhana to be sold very cheaply. Apply at once to JANTREE & CO., Suratwala Building, Churni Road, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
T R4999

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for gents suiting, very durable, simple and cheap. Trial solicited. Ask for samples from GANGA STORES. Kasganj. U. P.
T R4827

BEST QUALITY METHYLATED SPIRIT 68 O. P. will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon to retail customers only by ARATON & CO., 7, British Hotel Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T R4851

WANTED—BUYERS for a well-established and well-known provision, wine, spirit and general merchandise shop, situated in a very good business locality in mofussil. For full particulars apply Box No. 8538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4915

MERCHANT, holding excellent references, willing to buy in an advantageous upcountry market, leather, oil seers tobacco and act as selling. Agents for large firms, doing business in yarns, Dye, will represent firms in export and import trade. With full particulars to Box No. 8556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4974

SHIPPING AND CLEARING WORK will be executed at moderate rates. Cargo will be consigned to any Port or Railway Station. Prompt attention will be given to upcountry customer Please apply to BHAWANIDAS & SONS. Vadgadi No. 48-58, Bombay.
T R4877

THE GOA EXPOSITION BUREAU 1922—The above Bureau will render all necessary assistance and afford facilities to intending visitors to the Shrine of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER during the forthcoming Exposition in December next. Those desirous of going to Goa for the occasion are requested to communicate with Messrs. OVERSEAS & INLAND GENERAL AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R4966

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding latest with Case	207
Remington No. 10, Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	204
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75, No. 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood latest Policy	200
Royal Fiscap size	100

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 8

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case,	175
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest,	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185,	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators,	220
L. C. Smith & Bros. 8, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225,	295
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy,	290
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types	275
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Patit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthrites, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
R4932

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED by Spalate Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, Italy.
Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4965

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, LALJI NARANJI HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that neither I nor my firm of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co. have any concern whatever with the firm of Messrs. Shivlal Lalji Naranji and Co., who have been representing themselves as Managing Agents of a company called 'The Vankaner Shri Amarsingji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
Dated this 19th day of September, 1922.
R4971

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR, DENTIST
has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.
(Personally attends all patients.).
Telephone No. 5960.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon.
R4968

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON FIRST AND SECOND PREFERENCE, AND OLD ORDINARY AND NEW ORDINARY SHARES CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 24th August, 1922, it was resolved that the following dividends be and are hereby declared and that the same be made payable on and after a date to be fixed by the Directors not later than 20th September, 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 28th August, 1922:—

(a) Ninth Dividend on Old Ordinary Shares for nine months ending 31st March, 1922, at the rate of 2-4-0 per share (free of Income-tax) i.e. at 4 per cent per annum.
(b) Fourteenth Dividend on First Preference Shares for the 12 months ending 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rs. 9-0-0 per share (less Income-tax) i.e. at 6 per cent per annum.
(c) First Dividend on New Ordinary Shares for nine months ending 31st March, 1922 at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per share (free of income tax) i.e. at 4 per cent per annum.
(d) Third Dividend on Second Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1922 at the rate of Rs. 4-10-6 per share (less income tax) i.e. at 7½ per cent per annum on the paid up capital.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders before the 28th instant and Dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after Friday the 29th September, 1922, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturdays and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on other week days.

The Company has been advised to deduct Super Tax from the Dividends on First and Second Preference Shares and accordingly this will also be deducted from the dividends on these shares.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
R. D. TATA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 18th September, 1922. C14375

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUMAS PUBLIC MOTOR SERVICES.

THERE will be a daily service during October. For further particulars apply Messrs. VIANELI, Chowpatty.
14295

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 27th September to 30th September, both days inclusive.
C13396

NOTICE.

THE NASIK CATHOLIC SANATORIA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for building Cottages at Nasik Road. Plans and particulars can be seen at the Society's Office, Shirke Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Or forwarded on application accompanied with Rs. 4.
Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th October 1922.
D. F. D'LIMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.
TA R4988

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on PALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 80 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay to the following stations on the dates given below at a fare and a half by certain trains and on certain conditions that may be ascertained from the Undersigned or from the Station Masters, Colaba and Grant Road the District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road and the Kalbadevi Booking Office.

STATIONS.	DATES.
Gholvad, Udvada,	Friday, 29th Sept. 1922.
Bulsar, Bilimora,	Saturday, 30th Sept. 1922.
Navsari, Surat,	Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1922.
Broach and Baroda,	Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922.
	Friday, 20th Oct. 1922.
	Saturday, 21st Oct. 1922.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag.-General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1922
C14389

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross	Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5476	3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455	2541	1899	Falmouth Available for inspection now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the two Subjoined Resolutions demanded at the Adjourned Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on SUNDAY, the 3rd September, 1922, near Chowpatty Level Crossing, will be taken at the Registered Office of the Company, Prag Mahal, Dhobitalao, Bombay, on Sunday the 1st October, 1922, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.).
The Poll will be by open voting and books with the respective Resolutions printed on same will be kept for the signature of Shareholders.
Admission to the Polling place will be on production of Share Certificates or Final Payment Receipts.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

"That the Shareholders assembled in this meeting disapprove of the conduct of Mr. S. R. Khopker in issuing and distributing a separate Report or Manifesto which, in the opinion of this meeting is detrimental to the best interests of the Company and that his resignation tendered by him in the said Manifesto is hereby accepted."

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

"That all Law charges incurred by the Defendant Directors, in Suit No. 2729 of 1919 in and for the best interests of the Company be paid from the Company's Funds."

(Sd.) GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
Chairman.

Adjourned 13th Annual General Meeting of 3rd September, 1922.
Bombay, 21st September, 1922.
C14901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SWADESHI FELT CAPS AND HOSIERY MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

Bombay, the 20th September, 1922.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL meeting of the Shareholders of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Company Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, on the 1st day of October 1922 at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up to 31st March 1922.
(2) To accept resignations of Mr. Premjibhai Kanchoddas and R. B. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and to make other arrangements for the management of the Company.
(3) To appoint directors in place of those retiring and resigning.
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) And to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Directors or the Chairman of the meeting.

By order of the Board,
G. A. HAWA AND CO.,
Agents.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1st October 1922 to 15th October 1922 both days inclusive.

R5004

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 7 OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOUNT ABU TRANSPORT & AGENCY CO. LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companys Act 7 of 1913 that a General Meeting of the Share Holders of the abovenamed Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th of November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time all the Share Holders of the Company are requested to attend, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property and assets of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, discharging the Liquidator from the Office, and for the purpose of passing an Extra Ordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts, vouchers and other documents of the Company and the Liquidator as required by Sec. 242 of the said Act.

NAGINDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS SANGHAVI
Liquidator.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1922.

C14405

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOUNT ABU TRANSPORT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A MEETING of the ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time all the Shareholders of the Company are requested to attend for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property and assets of the Company disposed of, hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; discharging the liquidator from the office and determining the manner in which the books of accounts, vouchers and the documents of the Company and those of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of as required by Section 217 of the said Act.

NAGINDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS SANGHAVI
C14379 Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client MR. SAMSON J. JOSEPH that the allegations contained in the Notice published in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th instant over the signature of Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for Mrs. Sarah Samson Joseph, wife of our said client, that the said Sarah Samson Joseph left her husband's place with his knowledge and consent and in his presence and that her wedding ring was taken from her by her husband for purposes of alteration some days before the 30th of July, 1922, are false.

The facts are correctly stated in the Notice published by us on behalf of our said client in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant. Our client's said wife left his house during his absence from home without his knowledge or consent, by a pre-arrangement with her parents and leaving behind her wedding ring which facts will if necessary be proved by documentary evidence.

Dated this 21st. day of September 1922.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Samson J. Joseph.
C14400

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client SAMSON J. JOSEPH that his wife SARAH SAMSON JOSEPH, daughter of Aaron Samuel Killeker, left our client's protection and went to her parent's house on Sunday, the 30th July, 1922, without our client's knowledge or consent leaving behind her wedding ring.

Notice is therefore hereby given that our client will not be liable for any debts which may be incurred by his said wife and any person dealing with her will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1922.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Samson J. Joseph.
C14275

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 15'' S. W. Pipes, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of October, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De Lisle Road, Byculla,
22nd September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Sale at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very rich household furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, Cabinet. Fireproof English Steel Safe Box, Marble Figures and Pillars, English Ice Refrigerator, Platedware, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 24th September 1922, at No. 45 Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved Blackwood furniture, palm-stand, marble figures and pillars, fire-proof English safe box, low arm chairs, fancy writing table hatstands, card tables, carpets, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. J. Newland Esq., of the Development Directorate Bombay and others

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MYSTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, to 22nd Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 22nd Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 22nd Sept. 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.60	69.73	84.70	39.21
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	...	...	87.26	45.11
Esplanade (Gen. Toj. Hospital)	...	...	80.39	43.81
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	...	...	84.92	44.06
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 21st

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.719
Temperature of Air		Degrees.	80.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	76.1
Dew Point		"	74.2
Relative humidity of Air			0.811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			6.0
Maximum temperature of Air		"	85.2
Minimum do do		"	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	176
Fall of Rain		inches	0.36
Total fall during month		"	6.60
Do. 8th June		"	69.84
Highest and fall of rain on 8 a.m. on 22nd			0.45

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	9	m 0 51	27 0	9	m 6 33	17 4
		0 55a	29 2		6 58a	16 8
S.	10	m 1 21	26 10	10	m 7 1.	17 9
		1 20a	26 9		7 26a	16 10
M.	11	m 1 58	26 6	11	m 7 45	18 6
		1 48a	26 3		7 57a	17 3
Tu.	26	m 2 48	25 2	26	m 8 45	18 4
		2 44a	26 8		8 58a	16 4
W.	27	m 3 41	27 2	27	m 9 50	19 6
		3 36a	25 5		9 51a	17 7
Th.	28	m 4 47	26 2	28	m 11 19	20 2
		4 44a	24 4		11 4a	18 7
F.	15	m 0 20	26 11	15	m 6 0	17 1
		0 30a	27 5		6 30a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept. 9 (Saturday)	6h. 15m'	6h. 49m.
" 10 (Sunday)	6h. 20m.	6h. 47m.
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 46m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
" 14 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
" 15 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon,—Full Moon, Sept. 6th 1h, 17-2m.p.m; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h, 10-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ambala and Delhi and are clear at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar. Day temperature was below the average except at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah report 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in east Rajputana humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.Veraval and Bhavnagar Para report 0.18in. and 0.36in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Temperature was below normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a light fall of 0.12in of rain Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Raipur day temperature was below normal.

[illegible] was below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.60in. of rain while Mormugao had 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad and Nizamabad report 0.21in. and 0.10in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Day temperature was below normal at Hyderabad.

General remrks.—Indications about the unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal are not well marked. There has been a considerable decrease of rain over the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and north Hyderabad and locally in the Konkan and Kathiawar while only a few rains have occurred in the east Central Provinces and southeast Rajputana. The falls have nowhere been heavy, the largest reported amounting to 0.60in. at Bombay. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the Punjab and Rajputana and day temperature was below normal in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

Forecast:—An extension of rain is likely in the Deccan.

Indian telegraphic summary for the 21st September 1922.

Under the influence of the western disturbance rainfall has again been moderately heavy in the United Provinces and has extended into Bihar. Conditions in the Bay are today more favouable fr the formation of a depressio and there has been an increase of rainfall in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Central India, Malabar, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are.—Port Blair one a half inches; Victoria Point three; Mergui Tavoy two; Rangoon, Yamethin one and a hlf; Bhamo one; Daltonganj ne and a half; Darbhanga two; Patn one; Gorakhpur Allahabad tw; Mussooree, Bahraich three; Berhmpore six; Bareilly one and a half; Jubbulpore one; Pachmarhi two; Hyderabad (Deccan), Vizagapatam, Calingapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	0	—0.01
Do. 20th	95.1	80.9	78	...	0	—0.03
Jask	100.3	77.6	98	...	0	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 20th	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.5	76.5	71	...	2.36	—2.45
Rawalpindi	97.7	64.1	73	...	24.08	+3.61
Lahore	90.8	69.9	78	...	15.69	+1.13
Hissar	94.8	71.7	84	...	15.41	+4.49
Ambala	90.1	72.1	86	...	22.36	+6.33
Delhi	89.0	73.1	87	...	21.76	—0.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.6	73.4	85	...	27.05	+4.64
Mainpuri	84.4	73.6	90	...	2.82	+10.80
Jhansi	87.9	71.6	78	...	35.78	+4.26
Cawnpore	90.7	74.0	93	0.08	16.06	+10.56
Allahabad	84.7	75.3	84	0.08	40.60	+8.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.1	73.0	73	...	8	—2.17
Karachi	84.7	76.0	78	...	1.76	—4.17
Ajmer	88.2	76.0	78	...	12.70	—4.98
Jaipur	93.0	71.8	75	0.01	16.69	—4.74
Kotah	95.6	78.6	75	0.16	36.29	+8.34
Mount Abu	74.6	61.4	86	...	50.11	—5.32
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	74.9	73	...	10.31	—3.03
Dwarka	86.3	76.3	81	...	8.15	—5.30
Veraval	83.1	75.3	89	0.18	10.31	—6.78
Rajkot	91.4	71.0	80	...	13.93	—10.49
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	76.8	94	0.36	17.53	—3.48
Surat	86.2	74.6	91	0.04	40.33	+3.98
Ahmedabad	89.2	75.8	84	...	27.09	+9.08
Deesa	89.8	73.8	84	...	27.33	+4.89
Neemuch	89.7	69.6	52	...	37.10	+11.24
Indore	86.0	72.0	87	0.04	33.33	+5.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	62.8	82	...	58.91	+10.56
Saugor	85.8	71.8	81	...	51.39	+11.17
Hosangabad	88 1	71.4	93	0.05	39.34	—3.16
Khandwa	85.6	72 6	80	...	40.51	—5.60
Akola	93.0	72 5	87	...	29.59	+3.84
Amroti	89 0	70.7	78	...	30.94	—0.57
Nagpur	89.6	73.2	78	...	39.96	—1.61
Chanda	89.1	74.6	77	...	48.95	+3.88
Raipur	88.2	73.6	93	0.12	47.47	+4.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	74.1	76	0.60	69.73	+3.47
Ratnagiri	83.4	74.5	98	0.05	6.05	+3.64
Marmugao	81.2	74.5	9	0.21	17.11	+3.60
Anwar	83.7	73.9	72	0.09	10208	—3.38
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	71.2	67	0.07	9.92	—7.51
Ahmednagar	84.9	68.3	90	...	9.35	—7.03
Poona	85.0	67.4	62	0 08	13.01	—5.45
Sholapur	92.5	71.5	64	...	3.02	—8.14
Bijapur	87 8	69.8	90	...	4.76	—7.78
Belgaum	76.0	69.6	89	...	36.18	—.303
Aurangabad	85.4	69.0	87	0.21	22 90	+0.39
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.9	71.1	86	0.10	27.22	—7.57
Hyderabad	78.8	70.9	91	0.06	16.64	—6.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.0	73.2	97	0.45	11918	+18.07
Calicut	88.6	73.9	99	0.40	10061	+18.70
Cochin	88.8	73.0	86	0.31	79.31	+8.18
Colombo	84.1	77.6	82	0.02	15.16	—4.79
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	75.7	78	...	15.85	—6.96
Bellary	92.4	72.0	84	...	3.80	—7.00
Cuddapa	91.8	70.2	66	...	10.12	—7.19
Madras	86.4	81.7	69	...	10.66	—5.64
Bangalore	79.8	65.3	74	.01	11.07	—6.15
Coimbatore	89.7	71.1	69	...	5.01	—1.88
Trichinopoly	97.8	77.0	61	...	6.06	—2.86
Negapatam	90.0	77.7	69	...	9.43	—6.11

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Dumping.

At least one portion in the speech of Sir Dorabji Tata at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Works Company, Limited, has not attracted as much attention as it should have, looking to the vast importance the question dealt with has on the future of Indian industries. He remarked that already steel was being sold to India by almost every country in the world with prices a long way below the prices at which it is sold in the countries of origin and that even England was steadily quoting lower prices for export than for home consumption. Sir Dorabji well said that we were rapidly becoming once more the dumping ground of the whole world. It has been acknowledged the fundamental right of every civilised country to protect itself against dumping, that is against goods imported from foreign countries and sold at less prices than those at which they are in the countries of origin. Thus prices for home consumption in the United Kingdom for Plates and Rails for instance, are £10 and £9 per ton while those the same stuff for shipment f. o. b. are £8-5 and £8-15, respectively. It is said that even these are nominal and that business for export is done at lower prices. In pre-war days it was Germany which was the greatest sinner with regard to dumping. She had a big export Association and through various bounties and subsidies the articles meant for export were quoted at a much cheaper rate than the home prices. This was considered a great sin on the part of Germany and was always quoted against her in the different Parliamentary Papers issued by different Allies to show how the so-called penetration of Germany was being carried on detrimentally to the interests of other countries. The War has come and gone and we have now this curious instance of some of the Allies themselves adopting as their method of commercial warfare, the discredited method known as dumping. Much evidence on this question has fallen before the Fiscal Commission who will, no, doubt, in their long delayed report have something to say regarding this question. The abnormally high tariffs recently levied by the United States of America may not be desirable for this country. Personally I consider the tariffs in the same light as armaments for different countries. Just as efforts are now benig made though half-heartedly, and at a very slow pace for the reduction of armaments attempts should also be made to get reduced the tariffs in different countries. In fact the world will be assured a real peace only when both the armaments and the tariffs are made to disappear from the face of the world for both engender bitterness and hatred and are a foundamental cause of devastating wars. Till that happy time arrives, however, and till all the nations of the world set an example to their lesser neighbours by way of renunciation, India alone cannot be expected to play the part of a solitary ascetic. In order that this land alone may not be a fertile field for exploitation by foreign manufacturers, steps, and that too urgent steps, are necessary to protect her industrial products against the dumped products from outside.

Budget Deficit.

Sir Montagu Webb has calculated that there will be a deficit in the new Badget of more than Rs. 30 crores as against the estimated deficit of Rs. 4 crores. The Hon. Mr. Sethna elicited a reply from the Government in this connection showing the progress or revenues and expenditure during the current financial year upto now with a view to indicate as to how the revenues are coming in and if the expenditure is keeping with the budget amounts. It is interesting to note that the railway receipts have been disappointing and that the gross traffic receipts at the end of August amounted just under Rs 37 crores. The Finance Member is optimistic enough to hope that he can count on some increase in the traffic during the coming cold weather but has to admit that unless this is much greater than at present can reasonably be expected the gross receipts will fall short by 2 or 3 crores of the Budget estimate of the 99½ crores. Grave fears were entertained when increases were allowed in railway charges and in Postal charges that the budget estimates for these two items would not be made good. It is a truism to say that there is a taxable maximum for every people and for the Indian people this taxable maximum has been reached at least with regard to the commercial services of the Government. We have drawn attention in these colums several times to the incongruity of this country going for increased rates for the commercial services when even the United Kingdom has thought it fit to reduce both the railway and the Postal charges. Even now the commercial community there is not satisfied and wants a still further reduction to meet the needs of commerce and industries and the general public. The postal traffic in this country has, as expected, been affected by the increase in the Postal rates and the Finance Member says that for the present it seems probable that the budget estimate of net receipts may have to be reduced by a crore. While the revenues from these important items show signs of falling off and not meeting the expectations entertained by the Finance Member, the Finance Member clearly warns the Legislature that the budget for operations in Waziristan would be exceeded. Not only this but payment of anything upto Rs. 2 crores may have to be made in respect of gratuities of surplus officers in excess of the budget provisions of Rs. 35 laks. A press-note was recently issued by the Government, stating the amounts which were to be paid as gratuities to demobilised officers. I do not know if any searching enquiry has never been made with regard to these charges fixed for graauities, and the responsibility or otherwise of India to pay these charges to officers appointed in time of war which was not the concern solely of this country but of the empire as a whole. If such an enquiry has not been made, the time is opportune now for some of the Legislators to start this question in the Indian Legislature. The Retrenchment Committee which is meeting in November will be in a position to go through this question though it will be like locking the doors after the horse has run away. The Government of India have recently stated that written representations will be considered by the Retrenchment Committee which will not, however, take any evidence. Upto this time no representations have been forthcoming but it may be hoped that the leading powerful economic brains in different provinces will submit reasoned and considered views for the edification of the Committee. When the Geddes Committee was sitting in England a persistent publicity campaign was being carried on by the press drawing attention to several abuses in the shape of extravagance and wasting of public money. Such a campaign is necessary here to strengthen the hands of the Retrenchment Committee.

Labour and Industries Departments.

The Retrenchment Committee is not going to consider it is stated, questions relating to provincial finances. It, therefore, lies with the different provincial Governments to appoint their own retrenchment Committees to consider in what manner and method retrenchment can be carried on. Already Bengal and the Central Provinces have appointed such Committees and the Government of Bombay should follow suit. Only one instance is sufficient to show the necessity for such a Committee and that is the existence of three Departments namely, the Labour, the Industries and the Director of Information. The Labour and the Industries Departments are a great necessity and money would be spent usefully on them if the output of their work were at all satisfactory and calculated to do good to this country as a whole. I have referred several times to the sublime inactivity of the Department of Industries and do not want to refer it again here. The Director of Information is giving information which it not wanted by any body and which as was recently given out was faulty in several respects. The Labour Office too has not been able to prove the necessity for its existence during the period it has been working and if I mistake not, a proposal had actually come forth for the abolition of this Department at the time of the last Budget discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council. Anyhow, there is a strong case for appointment of a Retrenchment Committee in the Presidency to examine the directions in which economy can be effected in the working of the administration.

India and Lancashire.

There were recently several telegrams announcing the attitude of the Labour Party in Lancashire with regard to the position of India is perceptible a healthy change in the attitude even of Lancashire manfactureers.. A lecture was recently given at Blackburn by Mr. Dawson on the subject of India versus Lancashire. In the course of an intelligent paper characterised by fairness of criticism he observed that the Indian 'native' (sic) was awakening to the possibility of his own personality and that he was awakening to the fact that he already was a human being and that it was upto him to work out his own destiny. He also added that Lancashire manufacturers must face the fact that there was no chance of enjoying he special facilities they had had hitherto and that they could not keep the Indian people under for ever. "If the Indians imposed tariffs it was not for us to sulk but to endeavour to improve matters by increasing production and quality and maintaining those of cloths which would meet with the market." These are surely sage and pertinent remarks which will serve as a reply to those carping critics of the attitude of India with regard to her tariffs and those people who are always trembling with nervousness lest a particular action on the part of India may alienate British sympathy on which and which alone they consider dependent the future position of this country.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, Taken by trade Indian	100
,, Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York market declined owing to fear pressure and liquidation to unfavourable financial conditions and wall street selling.

Spot Americans	13 24
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 11 a.m.	21 10
Sales in Liverpool Oct.	21 08
,, ,, Jan.	21 08
,, ,, Mar.	21 12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	20 49
,, ,, Jan.	20 0

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st

G. G. Bengal	8 00
,, ,, Fully Good	8 40
,, ,, Fine	8 80
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 35
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 75
G. G. Broach Good	11 05
,, ,, Fully Good	11 45
,, ,, Fine	11 85
G. G. Scinde Good	7 90
,, ,, Fully Good	8 30
,, ,, Fine	8 70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

Delivery	To-day's price.
September	12 02—17
October	12 25—17
November	..
December	12 10—16
January	..
February	11 99—14
March	..
April	11 80—14
May	..
June	11 65—14
July	..

Tone :—Steady

Liverpool, Sept. 2 st

Delivery	To-day's Price.
October	12 55—24
November	12 35—24
December	12 21—23
January	12 11—23
February	12 04—12
March	11 98—21
April	11 93—20
May	11 86—19
June	11 84—18
July	11 70—18
August	11 61—18
September	11 43—21

Tone :—Steady

SPOT COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, Sept 21st

Oct.	20 80—23
Dec.	21 08—14
Jan.	20 88—4
Mar.	21 82—20

New York, Sept. 21st

Spot	12 35—24
Oct.	2 04—22
Liverpool	11 13—20
May	11 8.—18

London, Sept. 21st

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9.16 Steady.
Bar Silver	£ 4 13 0 Quiet.
Bar Gold	39 1 6 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 21st.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21 26—27
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 2.—30
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 02—36
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 07—35
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 30—25
,, ,, at New Orleans	20 75—unchgd,
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 28—23
,, ,, at New Orleans Jan.	20 53—29
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/16
Rio and Santos	—
Total Commercial U. S. stocks	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	69 5 8

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	16 70—20
Oct.	16 75—20
Nov.	16 90—20
Dec.	17 00—20
Jan.	17 10—20
Feb.	17 20—20
March	17 30—20
April	17 40—20
May	17 45—20

FOREIGN BARRED,

London, Sept. 21st

Rentes 5% on the Paris Bourse	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
,, 2 months hence	35 1/8
Closing Tone of silver :—	
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
Date since 7th July 1922.	

The German Bank rate of Discount is new Eight per cent.

Continental Exchange Belgium	61 23
Do. Do. Athens	202 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 21st

WHEAT,

Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	47/6
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	45 6
Australian 65 lbs. Sept. Buyers	50/6

Tone :—Easier

SHARES,

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3 8
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 41 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/6
Western Bank	£ 5 1/6

SEEDS,

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow General, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
Rape seed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	£ 15 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :— Slow.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£ 8
Coria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct.	£ 17
Sellers held higher very slary	
Tone :—	

METALS,

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 3/4
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 3/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 3/4+1/4
Rupee Paper 5 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	57+3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	53+3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 113

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct, Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	19/3
Tone :— Firm	

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 16/19 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Normal	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19 10 1/2
Do. Do. Do. Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20 4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/7 1/2
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec. Nominal	15/9
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 22.

A further drop of 23 points was reported to-day in New York futures. The market decline on continuous southern selling on unfavourable political reports. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April-May at Rs. 463½ and ruled Rs. 463 at 4 p.m. There was very little business passing in this position. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 463. At Colaba the market opentd at Rs. 463 and closed at 462½. Fine M.G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 480 and steadily advanced to Rs. 487 on buying by commission houses and on short covering their sales the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 411 and advanced till Rs. 413½ on buying by offices. On selling by an Indore operator, the prices eased to Rs. 411 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 345-46 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull with very little doing. Exporters as well as local mills were not buying any cotton.

To-day's tenders against Oomra September are are follows:—

Berar	6,200 Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 ...	1,300 ,,
Central Provinces No. 2 ...	2,200 ,,
Total ...	11,700 Bales.

Total tenders uptodata are as under : :—

Berar	1,06,600 Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 ...	63,000 ,,
Central Provinces No. 2 ...	55,500 ,,
Total ...	3,14,700 Bales.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept, 22nd

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922-1923 Rs.	1921-1922 Rs.
Receipts for the week ending 21st September 1922	10,401	51 210
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 21st Sept. 1922	28,227	1,10,199
Shipment for the week ending 21st Sept. 1922 Europe	..	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	26.450	..
Total	26,450	..
Afloat in Harbour Europe	8,254	..
,, ,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,409	..
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 21st Sept. 1922 Europe	15,022	37385
China, Japan and Coast Ports	36.511	73.171
Total	51,533	1,10,556
Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 21st Sep. 1922	19,185	..
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st Sept. 1922	8,57,545	..

GRAND CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 22nd

F. G. Broach	April/May		462 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		345
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		410
,, ,,	Sept.		486 1/2

E. I. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21nd

F. G. Broach	April/May	463
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	345
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	411
,, ,,	Sept.	487

THE COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "H. K. S." which appears in to-day's issue of your valuable paper is an attempt at misleading the public. He defends the attitude of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., at the time of August Broach settlement, on the ground that all the cotton tendered was at once weighed over and that no party felt any apprehension regarding the ultimate weighing over of the cotton tendered. Those who trade in cotton and are conversant with the events that took place with regard to the August settlement will agree with me that this defence of your correspondent is not only clumsy but based upon information which cannot stand the test of truth. Let me point out for the information of your correspondent that although the settlement is long past a considerable portion of the coton tendered is still lying to be weighed over.

Your correspondent says that the Bull party has weighed over only 85,000 bales upto now. If he will take the trouble of enquiring at Colaba he will come to know that over a lakh of bales have been weighed over. Cotton bales are not like share scrips which are only to be counted, paid for, and be put in the treasury. The quality of each and every bale has to be compared to the sample tendered before it is put in the scales and to do this work a host of experts is necessary. In the face of these difficulties the weighing over of so many bales during such a short period is no mean record. Will your correspondent be kind enough to point to me a single instance of a buyer being able to weigh over his purchases within such short period?

Upto now, I was not aware that your correspondent "H. K. S." was blessed with prophetic powers He prophesizes in his letter that the Bull party will not weigh over a single bale after the 25th and that this will throw the market into a chaos from which the parties will find themselves unable to emerge safely. This is nothing but an attempt to incite the sellers to press the buyer for immediate delivery so that in the confusion they may be able to pass off cotton inferior in grade to the cotton originally tendered. When all other methods to depress the market have failed "H. K. S." and his party have now come to spreading false rumours and creating unnecessary alarms in the minds of those concerned with the cotton trade. Hope you will oblige me by inserting the above in the columns of your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. T."

PIECE GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The demand that was anticipated has not matured, although stocks are light in the consuming centres and rain has fallen in the cultivating districts. Buyers have been purchasing only from hand to mouth and most of the sellers have not effected any sales for days together, which is very discouraging, especially as they are anxious at the moment to get rid of their stocks even at heavy sacrifices. There is a lack of confidence amongst the traders in the present rates, as there are many needy sellers. The Importing Firms have been pressing the dealers to sell off their holdings at the current prices, but when big lots are offered for sale, heavy reductions have to be made in the prices in order to effect sales, which has a demoralising effect on the market and a depression in values sets in all round. The situation abroad has also been a source of anxiety to the merchants and some nervousness is felt as to what may be the effect of the Turkish War. Further news of the developments have been awaited with interest. The offtake at present has therefore been very poor and the rates ruling here for some styles have declined below the replacing costs in Manchester. The remaining lot of 450 packages of 27 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks Nos. "1850, 1900, 2600, 21021" has been offered for sale in the bazaar by the merchants at Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3-7, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-9 per piece, but buyers are offering to purchase at two annas less, being chary to take the risk, although these rates are a rupee for piece less than the fixed prices that were ruling for a long time. Delhi and Amritsar having recently bought fair lines of these sorts are holding aloof. The financial stringency owing to the losses incurred and to the locking up of capital has been checking free trade. The buying power of the consumers has been greatly reduced since the close of the great war and the consumption of foreign manufactured goods has been greatly curtailed owing to the Swadeshi movement.

Grey Shirtings have been easier. It is anticipated that 39 inches Red End Standard Grey Shirtings will decline to Rs. 13 in the near future. American Grey Shirtings in 38 inches by 40 yards in gold end have been preferred by buyers, as the cloth turns out very nice when dyed and several bales have gone into consumption at Rs. 13-13. Pepperell Drills have declined by twelve annas per piece and it is rumoured that about five hundred bales, which were mortgaged to a local Bank, have been sold to a merchant in the bazaar at Rs. 18 net. Grey Jaconets have shewn a reduction of four annas per piece, 58 inches Red End White Mulls have declined to Rs. 8-2-0. Gold End Mulls in 39 and 36 inches by 20 yards have depreciated in value by four annas per piece. There has been a reduction of two to three annas all round in Nainsooks, specially those in narrow widths.

The Manchester Market has been steady but business has been very limited. The consuming markets have not given any encouragement owing to the grave political and financial situation. Dealers have been slow in raising limits and the bids as a rule have been found too low. Only occasional lots have been booked here, and there and most of the offers given by dealers have been with a view to test the rates. Several manufacturers prefer to stop the looms rather than place business at rates which do not leave sufficient remuneration. Some shippers believe that values will not be reduced substantially till the end of this year. The failure of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons of Manchester has been reported, the liabilities being expected to be £2,53,000 and the assets only £8,000, and two Indian banks are said to be among the largest creditors. The ballot of Lancashire firms spinning American cotton, on the question of closing down at four o'clock on Saturdays and Mondays, has resulted in 75½ per cent voting in favour of short time, 16 per cent against and the remainder neutral. If 4½ per cent of the latter agree to short time, curtailment of production will be compulsory on the members of the federated firms and about 90,000 operatives will be affected.

A reduction of two annas per lb. has been effected in local mill cloths, sheetings selling at Rs. 1-8 and Long cloths at Rs. 1-9. If Mills were to reduce their quotations, transactions for the Moorat will be on a fair scale.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds:	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Part No. 3000	39×37 1/2/2/2		13 8 0
,, 100,000	,,	45 ,,	16 12 0
,, No 33,000	,,	45 ,,	14 12 0
,, ,, 3800	,,	37 ,,	12 4 0
Graham's No. 3730	,,	39 ,,	13 8 0
,, Yellow Horse	,,	43×39 ,,	16 0 9
,, No. 2310	,,	44×38 1/2	16 8 0
Dewhurste BBB	,,	38×38 1/2	22 8 0
,, BB	,,	38×38 1/2	19 8 0
,, Rupee No. 5	,,	38×38 1/2	17 8 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	,,	44×38 1/2	..
,, No. 1800	,,	39×37 1/2/38	..
,, No. 5000	,,	38×37 1/2/38	..
Ritchie's No. 510	,,	39×37 1/2/38	13 8 0
,, No. 4462	,,	41×,,	17 0 0
,, No. 1566	,,	33×37/37 1/2	..
Forbes' 661	,,	38×37 1/2/2	..
Lyon's Shunker	,,	39× ,,	13 8 8

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon		29×40 Net	20 12 0
Ralli's Murfid No. 425		26×40 ,,	14 6 8
Mitsui's Elephant		29×40 Net.	19 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	8 8 0
,, ,, 18	40×22	7 8 0
,, ,, 138	40×22	6 12 0
,, ,, 636	44×22	7 6 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	26 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	32 8 0
Ralli's No. 9869	33×40	22 0 0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40	19 8 0
,, 181	33×40	19 8 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	8 8 0
,, No. 60	46×19	9 8 0
,, No. 500	51×19	10 8 0
,, No. 6000	56×19	11 12 0
,, No. 88	58×20	8 2 0
,, No. 1270	27×18	4 5 0
,, No. 818	39×20	8 5 0
,, No. 1440	36×20	6 2 0
,, No. 5352	42×20	12 8 0
,, No. 2755	42×20	14 9 0
,, No. 1703	52×20 Net	16 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	4 4 0
,, No. 119	37×18	8 8 0
,, No. 329	42×18	8 0 0
,, No. 339	47×18	6 8 0
,, 1K/4K 38",42",48",	38" × 18 Avg.	6 8 0
,, No. 95	58×20	8 2 0
,, No. 66999	40×18	6 12 0
,, No. 86999	,, ,,	7 4 0
,, No. 775	40×18	..
,, No. 878	45×18	..
,, No. 975	50×18	..
,, No. 515	,, ,,	8 6 0
Graham's' Baloon'	38" × 20	8 2 0
,, No. 142	34×19	..
,, No. 850	36×18	..
Greaves' No. 5060	37×18	..

WHITE HANDKOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	37×18	4 3 0
,, No. 61/81	,, ,,	4 1 6
,, No. 1850	,, ,,	3 6 0
,, No. 1900	,, ,,	3 7 0
,, No. 2600	,, ,,	3 8 0
,, Go. 21021	,, ,,	3 9 0
,, No. 33044/88	30×18 Avg.	3 3 8
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	6 12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	2×18	..
,, 86950/97970	,,	..
,, Sarasvati	32×18	..
,, "Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	6 12 0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,	7 4 0
,, No. 32340/33350/33360	,, ,,	7 12 0
Lyons' c. 4545/5555/6767	36×18	4 3 0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	,,	4 3 0
,, No 8000 T.B.	38×22	7 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3800/4510/4520	26×18.	4 2 8
S. W. & Co's Nos. 4800/4820 Motor Car"	,, ,,	4 2 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	,, ,,	..

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discounts of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22nd

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/32
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptances 4 m/s	1-4 23/32
Fre Demand	358
American Dollars	352
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	272
Japan	169
Singapore	181

Market Steady

EXPORTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce into the docks reading 6 p. m. on 21st Sept.

Cotton	1964 Bs.
Wheat	2440 Qrts.
Linseed	2126 ,,
Rape, etc	Nil ,,
Shingallyseed	508 ,,
Cappyseed	88 ,,
Groundnuts	342 ,,
Cottonseed	1547 ,,
Jute	967 ,,
Hides	651 ,,
Oil cakes	1407 ,,

(For other Commercial see page 13.)

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div	Quota tion to day
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	336
Alliance	50	100	Jan-July	7½	75
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7½	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	40%	1360
,, Contributory	120	..	..	40	372 8
India	30	100	Jan-July	7½	108
Indus	25	50	Feb-Oct	7½	34 xd
Java Bank	£2 1/2	75	..	as. 8	10/11
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 2 12 1/2	..	..	16%	£ 25 5
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct	3%	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	..	11	1 3½	615 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	..	8	1/4½	103
Central Provinces	100	100	..	6½		88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	..	3½		61
Dond-Baramati	100	100	Feb-Aug	2	1 2½	93
Khuina Begrihat	100	100	..	4½		102
Larkhana	100	100	..	4½		82
Mandura Bhoa	50	100	Feb Aug.	4	7/8½	83 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug	2	1/2	80
Sara Gira; gunj	9	100	Mar-Sept	4	1/4½	80
Shikoe Narsval	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8½		75 xd
Sinde Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan	11½		110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept	8	1/2½	885
Upper Sinde Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	..		65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	15	10	July	3-10	38 8
Damanzua	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining	10	..	..	32 1/2%	16/3
Indian Cement	250	250	..	20	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	..	20	2.7/8
,, Debd	40	40	..	184 10	11.8
Shivrajpur	10	10	..	4-3-6	2.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct	150	2950
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	40	329 8
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	70
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	6	75
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1400
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	75/8	1373/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	950
Bombay Industrial	100	100	..	16	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	40	737/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4640
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	2120
Couria	100	100	June-Dec.	35	232.12
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	85	467/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	Apr-Sep	45	..
David	250	250	Apr-Sep	45	..
Dawn	250	225	Mar-Apr.	80	100
E. D. Sassoon United	1/2	10Sep	..	..	4 14
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug	25	410
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	133 12
Fazulbhoy	250	250	..	150	1245
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	125	3.00
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	20	105
Gokak	100	100	..	15	53 1/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	307 8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	617/8
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	May-Oct.	65	420
Kastoorchand	90	500	July-Dec.	80	700
Kesaso	100	100	Apr-Nov.	55	5 5
Kilachand mill's	23	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	75/8	2.65
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	200	0800
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	..	20	215
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	615
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	80	760
Manockji Petit	250	..	..	..	..
,,	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4550 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	26.0 xd
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6800
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	35	742/8
New City	100	100	..	35	625
Pabaa	250	250	..	90	780
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	945
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	830
Premier	100	100	May	..	122/8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	325
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	340
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	101	101	Aug-Sept	30	595
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	15,000 x
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	710
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	130	2430
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug	70	1060
"Swadeshi"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: 2nd meeting, 3rd Day.
Principal Mazban's lecture on the "G. O. M." of India, Muslim students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Principal Tannan to preside.

SUNDAY, September 24.

Public Lecture on "The Apostolate of Wealth" by Prof. F. Correia-Afonso, M.A., LL.B., at 10-15 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Parel Road, Byculla, H. G. the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun presiding.

MONDAY, Sept. 25.

Indian Toys and Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd., 6 annual meetings (Messrs. Vijayasen and Co.), Cowasji Patel St., 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

THURSDAY, September 28.

Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall, 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Frank Nelson and Mrs. Rich.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-11 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Bombay Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 45
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Smyrna will not be accepted.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

15th Sunday, after Trinity.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Lloyd—Ev.
Hymns—199, 108, 315, 298.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—219, 277, 290.
Collections for Diocesan Assessment Fund.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 6 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AT PRARTHANA MANDIR.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandar will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir, on Sunday, the 24th instant at 5-30 p.m. all are invited to attend.

THANKSGIVING MASS. BY MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the traders and mercantile firms, and employees will be celebrated on Sunday (the 24th instant), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill. Members are cordially requested to attend.

BY POST OFFICE.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. the Catholic Staff of the General Post Office and its Town Sub-offices will offer the Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the shrine of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN MARRIED LADIES.

Mrs. Nikambe's school for married women supplies a long felt want so far as women, whose vocational career has come to a premature end by marriage, are concerned. Like all institutions catering for a limited clientele the school is from financial difficulties. Last year's income from all sources was Rs. 10,257, the expenditure being Rs. 9,131-14-9. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Nikambe, Janmastami House, Girgaon.

CONTINUATION CLASS IN CO-OPERATION.

The next weekly continuation class in co-operation will be held as usual at the Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on Sunday next. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a lecture on "Principles of Agricultural Co-operation.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The coming Municipal election for the City of Bombay will take place in the beginning of 1923. At present the F. Ward has only two seats in the Corporation but according to the new constitution at least six seats will be allotted to the F. Ward. These residents of Matunga who are paying Rs. 10 or upward as rent shall have a right to vote at the elections. All the residents whose names are not registered on the Municipal roll are requested to fill the forms at the office of the Matunga Residents' Association so that their names may be entered in the list of voters which is now being prepared by the Municipal Commissioner.

RECKLESS DRIVING IN BANDRA.

A correspondent writes:—For failing to give warning by sounding their horns and driving their cars at a reckless speed and consequently knocking down two women who were seriously injured on the Hill Road at Bandra, Mr. H. J. Antia, Hon. First Class Magistrate recently convicted two Mahomedan chauffeurs and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment of six weeks and two months respectively with a fine of Rs. 200 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A BROADMINDED CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT.

Rehemtulla Sonwalla has under the name of "Allarakhia Rehemtulla Sonwalla Charity Funds" created a trust of his immoveable property, situate at Mumbadevi worth about 2,50,000 to be devoted for the benefit of charitable institutions without distinction of place, nationality or creed.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations for the 26 seats of the representatives in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "D" Ward are here by invited. Candidates should send in their applications, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Committee, to the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee's Office, on or before the 30th instant up to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

The election will take place on the 8th prox The polling box will be kept in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, and polling will continue, for six hours, from 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the evening. Voting papers will be supplied at the polling booth.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH CIRCLE.

As it is intended to start the above circle on the coming Dasara Day, those specially interested in the study and research of Psychic Phenomena are requested to attend a meeting to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Deccan Merchants' Association Hall, at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An urgent meeting of the old Managing Committee of the Corps will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

BHARAT SEVA SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bharat Seva Samaj, Dadar, will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at 7-30, Khandke Buildings, Dadar, when all the members are requested to attend.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Indian Liberal Club, a class on "Municipal Administration and Municipal Finance" will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. Mr. C. S. Deole will conduct it. All those who are interested in the subject are requested to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The last public lecture of the Chaturmas Vyakhyan Mala of the A. E. League will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Girgaum Gujarathi Boys' School, (near the Prarthana Samaj) Mandir, by Mr. Muknd Janardan Goregaoker, on "A Historical Fact occurred during the last 75 years."

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. S. V. Rao's lecture on "Elocution Gatherings" announced for to-day (Saturday) is cancelled. The Elecutionary Gathering Part III. (extempore speeches in English) will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

S. V. SOCIETY'S SELF-HELP UNION.

Under the auspices of S. V. Society's self-help union, a general meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Gamdevi Temple, when Shriyut Narayan Rao Kulkarny, will deliver a lecture, on "How to have a self-supporting temple without raising donations and how to contribute yearly 6,000 rupees without utilising paid-up Capital of the Shareholders," with a view to start the Saraswat Communal welfare Society, and also to organise "Shri Pandurangashram Mandir Fund" at an early date. Full particulars regarding repayment of the loan from the central Co-operative Bank will be explained at the General Meeting.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A general meeting of the Old Students of the "King George English School," Dadar, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the School premises at 8-30 a.m. sharp, when Inspector Toro will preside.

SANTA-CRU -SEVA-SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of Santa-Cruz-Seva-Samaj Mr. Samaldas L. Gandhi will read "Hind-Swaraj" to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Sheth Bhawaji's Bunglow.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 29th instant), at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Laxmi Chouk. All the members are invited to attend. Re-election of the Executive Committee for the year 1922-23 will be held. Intending candidates are requested to send in their applications so as to reach the office before the 27th.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Amatura Mutanamayya a Madrasi youth was charged with the theft of a suit case, jewellery, etc., valued at Rs. 2,200 from the 2nd class Waiting Room at the Victoria Terminus on the 3rd idem belonging to Mrs. E. Armes.

His worship disbelieving the defence of the accused sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and expressed the opinion that eight months out of his term be remitted on condition the accused passed the term of remission in the Released Prisoners' Home.

CORONER'S COURT

CRUSHED UNDER A BOILER.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday, touching the death of Thamaji Narayen whose head was crushed under a boiler and died on the spot. The jury, after considering the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN EXHIBITION

To-day is the last day of the Exhibition. It has proved of immense educative value. No women or children should fail to visit it. It will remain open from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. only for women and children and from 6 to 11 p.m. for all.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme of work has been drawn up for the people of Bombay by the Gandhi Week Celebrations Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress committee. The people of Bombay are invited to carry out the programme peacefully and with due eclat so that the spirit of Mahatmaji may be rejuvenated in them and further progress may be achieved in constructive work.

PROGRAMME.

1. *Meetings.*—Public meetings are arranged as follows:—
September, 26th Tuesday, G. Ward District Congress Committee Dadar.
September, 27th Wednesday, A. Ward District Congress Committee Fort.
September, 28th Thursday, E. Ward District Congress Committee Byculla.
September, 29th Friday, F. Ward District Congress Committee Parel.
September, 30th Saturday, C. Ward District Congress Committee Bhuleshwar.
October, 1st Sunday, D. Ward District Congress Committee Girgaum.
October, 2nd Monday, Mass Meeting Mandvi, (B. Ward) Prominent speakers have been invited to speak. Details will appear later.

2. *Sale of Khaddar.*—
(a) District Congress Committees will arrange to hawk Khaddar in their Wards throughout the week through their own Volunteers, but *prominent ladies will hawk Khaddar as follows:*—
September, 26th Tuesday, in C. Ward Bhuleshwar.
September, 27th Wednesday, B. Ward Mandvi.
September, 28th Thursday, D. Ward Girgaon.
September, 29th Friday, will be announced later.
September, 30th Saturday, G. Ward Dadar.
Octobber, 1st Sunday, F. Ward Parel.
(b) *Ladies Special Meeting.*
The G. Ward (Dadar) Congress Committee will hold a ladies' meeting at 3 p.m. on 30th September, (Saturday).
(c) Volunteers of Congress Committees will met the ladies for assisting in Khaddar hawking as stated below:—
September, 26th Tuesday, 8 a.m. Bhuleshwar Committees Office.
September, 27th Wednesday, 8 a.m. Mandvi Committees Office.
September, 28 Thursday, 7-30 a.m. Girgaum Committees Office Goverdhan Mansion, New Bhat Wadi Girgaon.
September, 30th Saturday, 8 to 9 a.m. G. Ward Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.).
October, 1st Sunday F. Ward 8 to 9 a.m. Lower Parel Station, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Other ladies' meetings will announced later.
(d) Prominent leaders will hawk Khaddar in suitable localities in their own Motor Cars.

3. *Procession,*
A procession of citizens of Bombay will start from Chowpatty at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, 1st October and proceed to Madhav Baug for prayer.

4. *Spinning Competitions.*
Ward Congress Committees are arranging Spinning competitions on suitable days.

5. *Depressed Class Meetings.*
The meeting fixed on the 29th September in F. Ward at 7 p.m. will be a mass meeting of the Depressed Classes where all are expected to join.

6. *The Mass Meeting.*
The meeting fixed for the 2nd October 1922 in Mandvi will be a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay. All are cordially invited to participate.

7. Other Institutions in sympathy with the programme have been cordially invited to celebrate the week and draw up their own programme which will be announced later.

INTERVIEW WITH HAKIM SAHEB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

Interviewed by a Press representative Hakim Ajmalkhan said:—It is clear that it was not minimum force which had been used. Moreover the action taken against the Akalis appeared to be just the reverse of just. In Hakim Saheb's opinion Government had no right to stop the Akalis from procedding to Guru-ka-Bagh much less to resort to beating. As the Sikhs had established in their Prabandhak Committee a body which must be considered fully representative of them all their religions places and all the property attaching to them should be committed to the charge of that Committee and the power to appoint and remove the Mahant should also vest in that Committee.

He declared that soul force was bound to triumph if it was resorted to the fullest extent as was done by the Akalis.

TRIMBAK MUNICIPALITY.

The Trimbak Municipality in the Nasik District having failed to exercise its privilege of electing a non-official President, the Government have withdrawn the privilege and nominated Mr. V. J. Deshbande to be the President of the Municipality.

KATHIAWAR HITVARDHAK SABHA.

The Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha has decided to address a letter to the Governor of Bombay in Council as regards the changes that are going to be introduced in the constitution of the Kathiawar Political Agency, in the course of which they suggest that Law and Justice should be brought on a level with the standards prevailing in British India, that Municipal Government should be made amenable to popular voice by introducing the principle of election and that legislation should have popular sanc[illegible]

TRAM STRIKE.

MEN STILL FIRM.

The General Secretary of the Tramway Union sends us the following, under yesterday's date:—

In spite of the Company's ultimatum threatening to discharge all those who fail to resume work before 5 p.m., to-day the strikers are firm and united. The Company is employing all the means at its disposal to break the back of the strike. Out of the four depots only Colaba is working Byculla, Tardeo and Dadar are entirely closed. A few cars are resuming upto Byculla, otherwise there is hardly any change in the situation. About 35 men who were working yesterday have joined the ranks of the strikers in the course of the day. The Police with the exception of the Colaba Depot are behaving admirably towards the strikers. All services are completely disorganised and although cars are running in the Fort area the Company is losing considerably financially.

The following services remain closed:—
1 Grant Road—Mazgaon.
2 Lalbagh—Parel—Dadar.
3 Sandhurst Road—Ballard Pier.
4 Museum—Wadi Bunder—Reay Road.
5 Museum—Grant Road.
6 Museum—Tardeo via Null Bazar.
7 C. P. Tank—Jacob Circle.
8 Dhobi Talao to Carnac Bunder.
9 Girgaum Terminus—Byculla.

The men are meeting at North Brook Gardens, Grant Road, every day. Peaceful picketing continues.

BOTH SIDES UNYIELDING.

The strike of the Tramway men continues, and the tramway service shows little improvement. The men are still firm and have not sown any inclination to go back to their work. The Company is no less firm and is engaging new men daily. In the afternoon a Police Sub-Inspector and a number of men with bamboo lathies were kept about the Dhobi Talao junction, evidently fearing some trouble. Some of them also proceeded towards Girgaum. Only a very few parts of the city are served by the tram service now. The men working are mostly without their uniforms, both conductors and drivers.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The position is improving. Strikers have been returning more freely and the working staff now numbers 834. The service has been extended to Victoria Gardens and the output of cars has increased from 78 on Thursday to 96 on Friday.

THE EMPLOYEES' VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On account of the strike of the Drivers, Conductors and Inspectors employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, the general public of Bombay has to suffer much inconvenience of which the strikers themselves are not unconscious. In order that the public should not be led to suppose that the Tramway employees have gone on strike without sufficient cause, I wish to state the following facts.

The Tramway employees had to start their union when it was found that their legitimate and elementary rights as workers were trampled under foot by the authorities of the Company and individuals fighting for their rights were get rid of in a high-handed manner. Most of the Tramway employees are very moderately educated and hence the necessity of outside help was felt. Fortunately for our union we got some public-spirited educated gentlemen to help us in our movement. No objection against the inclusion of such outsiders was raised by the Company when the Union was started. Afterwards when the Company found that the outsiders were not to be won over by any means and always stated the employee's case in a straight forward manner and made the interest of the Union their own, their connection with the Union came to be looked upon with disfavour. The Company resorted to the policy of "divide and rule" and set up a rival Union under official auspices. The constitution of this organisation is similar to that of the notorious *Aman Sabhas* (popularly called Gulam Sabhas or Slave Association) and the aim of its founders is to keep the employees in their leading strings. Our Union has been asked totally to dispense with the aid of outsiders and on that condition alone the representatives of our Union are to be taken into consideration.

If our Union accept the Company's officials whose interests are not at all identical in some respects with those of the members of the Union, as office bearers, as is done by the rival Union set up by the Company, the independent character of the oranisation will be totally lost and our main grievances will remain unredressed. Just as sheep cannot entrust themselves to the care of the wolves, the employees Union cannot afford to accept the Company's official as its office bearers.

The outsiders who are our office-bearers have no right to vote in our meetings and thus the line of action is decided upon by the members only. The attitude of the Tramway Company with regard to the inclusion of outsiders in the Trade Union organisation is obviously unreasonable and openly reactionary. It is admitted on all hands that Labour in this country is not at present in a position to dispense with outside help altogether. Almost all the Unions in this country have to depend on outside help. Why the Tramway Company alone should insist on having its employees' Union deprived of outside help is incomprehensible.

Thus our first demand is for the recognition of our elementary right to approach the Company through our Union only. As regards to our other demands such as increase in wages, facilities for leave etc., we have placed them before the proper authorities in the usual constitutional manner but the authorities did not pay proper attention to them. We resolved to strike only after all other remedies failed.

We, therefore, appeal to the public of Bombay to extend their support through public meetings to our righteous cause.—Yours, etc.

L. V. GOKHALE,
Inspector No. 9.

TAJ STRIKE.

There is no change in the Taj strike situation. The strikers are firm. They met as usual as Wellington Mews at 5 p. m. yesterday and said the Rosary and the Litany of the Saints. After discussing a chapter from the Primer of Social Science published by the Catholic Social Guild of Oxford with reference to their own strike the men knelt down and said the Angelus and dispersed after paying a visit to the Wodehouse Church.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

The Secretary, Labour Association, Tatanagar wires under date Sept. 22:—

Complete strike continues. Some of the Company's officers are provoking the peaceful strikers by riding up and down on horseback through crowds going to meetings and are trying to take the workmen inside the Works forcibly. A few highly paid foremen are still going to work, to appeal to whom one striker from each community has gone on hunger strike.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Man-Woman-Marriage, one of the greatest social picture plays of the day, is the principal attraction at the Excelsior Theatre during this week. The film which is a brilliant history of the place of woman in human life from the earliest times, will be shown twice nightly until Saturday next, when its place will be taken by the Williamson Gilberts and Sullivan Opera Company, who are arriving on Friday from an extensive tour of Australia.

The bringing of a first class Opera Company from Australia to India and the East is a large undertaking, and much will depend on the reception afforded the Company as to whether Bombay and India in general will be afforded these entertainments in the future. The Company are to remain for a month in Bombay, during which time they will give a series of plays from a very large repertoire. The magnitude of the undertaking may be judged from the fact that the Company numbers 38 all told.

Among the operas which it is proposed to give are "The Mikado," "The Gondoliers," "Yeomen of the Guard," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," and "Princess Ida." They will present several other musical plays, including "Merrie England" and "The Chocolate Soldier."

The leading member of the Company is Mr. Charles Workman, who was the original Bumerle in "The Chocolate Soldier." The other principals are also excellent, and there is a full male and female chorus.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The special attraction at the Empire Theatre this week is a highly dramatic and exciting picture entitled "Faith of the Strong." The film deals with life in a little French-American village, where a young and beautiful girl, Babette, lives with her father Mack. Jean, a bad character, makes an attempt to take Babette away, but is frustrated in his efforts by a clergyman and a friend of Babette's. In the struggle Babette's father is killed, while Paul, her friend is badly wounded. Paul is taken to the house of the clergyman, where he meets Ena, Jean's wife, who contemplates suicide owing to Jean's betrayal of her. He has told her that she is not his legal wife, and in order to save her honour Paul marries her. Interesting developments take place, and in the end Jean is killed and Paul is left happy with his wife, whom he has come to love dearly. The picture is full of dramatic incidents, and makes an excellent entertainments. Pathe Gazette is also in the programme.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE.

This week sees the start at the Empress Theatre of a fine dramatic picture entitled "The Hope Diamond." The first three episodes are now showing, and describe the stealing of the diamond from the neck of an idol in the temple of Sita, in India. The jewels in the temple attracted the attention of a Frenchman who has promised his wealth to a miser who is the father of an Indian girl he wished to marry. His rival for the hand of the girl robbed him of his wealth and he was driven to steal the diamond in order to raise money for his future father-in-law. He elopes with the girl, and whilst trying to dispose of the diamond, his house is broken into and his wife is tortured in order to make her reveal the hiding place of the jewel. The episode closes with the Frenchman's return to the house, where he is attacked. A Harold Lloyd comedy, "I Do," in two parts, completes an excellent programme.

TURKISH VICTORY.

CELEBRATION AT GOPALPARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOPALPARA, Sept. 22.

The 17th was celebrated at Goalpara town with great eclat. The Congress and Khilafat offices and the mosques were beautifully decorated and an unusually large procession went through the streets of the town, singing praises of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. In the evening the whole town was en fete all the shops, houses and mosques being illuminated. There was a display of fireworks in front of the Khilafat Office. Prayers were offered in the mosques punctually at 9 p.m.

JAMIAT TALABA-I-HIND'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following message has been sent to His Excellency Djelaluddin Aarif Bey at Rome by the General Secretary, Jamiat Talaba-i-Hind:—

Kindly convey hearty congratulations on behalf of Jamiat-Talaba-i-Hind to His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha on the brilliant Turkish victories.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES

SELECTIONS BY (SENEX.)

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.
SWEET ADARE 1
MARCODIA 2
SIMON'S CHOICE 3

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
KILREA 1
VALLANCE 2
FOOTPEDAL 3

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
JOVIAL 1
DISCARDED 2
SUGAR CANE 3

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
WATERLOO 1
DUBLIN 2
KOOLEB 3

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
KUSRA 1
ISHALLAH 2
KARIKATA 3

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
NURSE BOBS 1
DAPHNIS 2
BRITOMART 3

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
MY EVA 1
SOSPELLO 2
SILVER WEDDING 3

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.
MARY'S LAMB 1
MEG MERRILIES 2
BOUILLOTTE 3

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 3/4 miles.
TRAVELLER 1
MAJOR SAXHAM 2
TUGBOAT 3

2nd MEETING 3rd DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Saturday, 23rd September, 1922.)
First Race at 2-0 p.m.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 10 yards and distance.
Sweet Adare 9-7, Floreal 9-0, Simon's Choice 8-8, Carborundum 8-8, Unitol 8-4, Marcodia 8-4, William the Beau 8-2, Christmas Holiday 8-0, Charlie's Smile 7-12, Marmion 7-6.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Pirmouth Rock 9-4, Mist 9-2, Kilrea 9-2, Vallance 8-10, Resilience 8-5, Nicety 8-5, Dorauna 8-3, Belvedere 8-3, Zea 8-2, Crushed Glass 7-12, Footpedal 7-10, Chummy 7-5, Joy Girl 7-4, Trostan 7-3, Flight Errant 7-3, Lover True 7-0.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Steel Blue 11-4, Bhopal Hope 9-11, Sugar Cane 9-4, Jovial 9-1, Better Hope 9-0, Sweet Apple 8-7, Black Top 8-0, Discarded 7-13, Maple 7-13, Mountain Apple 7-7, By Jove 7-7, Come On 7-6, Caidon 7-5, Toddy 6-11, Delegate 5-6, Cider 8-4.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Kooleb 9-5, Tit Bits 9-0, Trade Mark 8-13, Waterloo 8-11, Dublin 8-11, Nevermind 8-8, Sammerton 8-4, Sentry 7-12, Arthur 7-8, Honeysuckle 6-12, Sammy 6-12.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Dartmoor 9-10, Cessation 9-0, Karikata 8-11, Tipperary 8-10, Bismark 8-9, Union Jack 8-8, Mandil 8-7, Mentor 8-7, Kusra 8-5, Rose Hill 8-1, Kitchener 8-0, Winning Post 8-0, Bahadurjung 8-0, Ishallah 7-13, March Along 7-13, Malta 7-9, Apollo 7-6, Brindisi 7-4, Good Star 7-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sospello 9-0, Zigomar 8-13, Paragna 8-12, Rakings 8-12, My Eva 8-9, Woorali 8-6, Glass Rock 8-6, Pin Money 8-5, Silver Wedding 8-5, Limehouse Lights 8-3, Percival 8-2, Milk Maid 8-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Britomart 9-8, Gold Reef 8-13, Huon River 8-12, Bohea 8-10, Nurse Bobs 8-8, Daphnis 8-7, Balira 8-4, Fozward III 8-3, Laranja 8-3, Walhachin 8-0, Robina 7-11, Florella 7-10, Another Night 7-4.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Carton Pierre 9-6, Meg Merrilies 9-1, Bouillotte 8-13, Some Scribe 8-11, Lively 8-10, Royal Jewel 8-5, Lome 8-4, Ila's Fancy 8-3, Mary's Lamb 8-2, Barbary 8-2, Right Royal 8-0, Merlon 7-11, White Dart 7-7, Lady Changeful 7-5, Dust 7-3.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 3/4 miles.
Traveller 12-10, Repartee 12-7, Tugboat 12-0, Major Saxham 11-8, Tessie 11-0, Bohunk 10-6, Elham Valley 9-10, Corkscrew 9-7, Bristol Cream 9-7.

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ON

FRIDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.

At 2 p. m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Saturday, September 23, 1922

LORD READING'S DUTY.

Apropos the appeal to the Dominions, it is certain that the British Cabinet could not have dared to call upon "the subordinate branch of a department of the British Government" to send Indian contingents for defending the Straits against the rightful owners—the Turks. But the reported diversion of certain "Indian" contingents makes the position extremely obscure. We had it on the authority of one of the highest military officers in India that there were still several Indian contingents in Mesopotamia and other parts, though it was asserted with the candour characteristic of the bureaucracy that there were no Indian troops in Constantinople. The people of India will, however, be justified in asking the Government of India publicly to state their intentions on the vital question of the Turkish settlement. It is true that they declared their opinion in March last in no uncertain terms. But many things have happened since the to make the public doubt whether the Government of India still hold to those views or, as a result of Lord Curzon's admonition, have expressed their dutiful submission by recanting them. Because of that cablegram and its publication, Mr. Montagu was dismissed from the India Office. A provincial satrap, who has retired since giving his assent to the famous cablegram, has publicly recanted his support, and even denounced the attitude of Indian Muslims. Besides, we have heard it stated that, with the exception of the present Governor of Bombay, no one in the counsels of the Government of India adequately realises the tremendous importance of the Turkish question.

Be that as it may, it is now reported that the Viceroy has promised the Muslim members of the Indian Legislature that he will lay their views before His Majesty's Government. So far so good. But what of the views of the Government of India? Have the Government ceased to have any views at all on the settlement with Turkey, which for weal or woe is intimately bound up with the Indian problem? Have they acquiesced in Lord Curzon's snub and eaten humble pie in penitence by regarding themselves as the subordinate branch of a department of the British Government? We want to know from the Viceroy something more definite about his Government's attitude than is conveyed by his vague assurance to the Muslim legislators. The time has come for the Government of India to assert themselves in a matter which is destined to have far-reaching consequences on the future course of events in India. The conduct of the Government of India is being closely watched on all sides and it would be to state a truism to say that that conduct will determine once for all the future of the British Empire in India.

This is no time for procrastination, and if Lord Reading is a true friend of the British Empire, he will lose no time in publicly warning the British Government—and his especial friends in Downing Street—that their insane talk of the lone keel of Britain ploughing distant seas regardless of all considerations of national honour, justice and fairplay, will land the Empire in irretrievable disaster. We have our own doubts whether Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon—and Mr. Winston Churchill too—are in a mood to listen to the counsel of the Government of India; they may be or they may not be. But the duty of the Government of India at this juncture is quite clear. They must tell the British Government that any hostile designs against Turkey must be abandoned forthwith. To enforce this demand they should at once recall all Indian troops from the Near East and make it clear that no Indian troops will be employed in military service against the Turks. A resolution regarding the use of Indian troops was, according to the Associated Press, to have been moved on Wednesday in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Abul Kasim. But nothing has so far been heard of that resolution. Should Government take up an attitude such as we have suggested, they will find the entire Indian people ranged on their side.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Though the result of the debate in the Assembly on the revision of the financial contributions served to confirm the *status quo*, the triumph of the Central Government was a Pyrrhic victory. The actual defeat of the several resolutions was the outcome not of any approval of the existing arrangements;—the condemnation of which was too general to blind even Sir Malcolm Hailey—it was rather a consequence of inter-provincial jealousies most injudiciously exhibited by the would-be reformers of the Indian financial system, which officials like the present Finance member are ony too prone to exploit. The Finance member had no argument against the case of Bombay, for example, except that if Bombay's just demands were granted, the burden would have to be shifted to other provinces. A further evidence of bad generalship and amateur tactics of the legislators was afforded by the fact that not one of them seems to have thought of the only reply to the sophistries of Sir Malcolm—that the disappearance of the Provincial contribution *in toto* need not make any province suffer, if only the Government of India were earnest in their professions about retrenchment in their own budget. It is the root error of the present Indian constitution that it has deliberately created and is assiduously fomenting internecine rivalries, which are impotent to do any substantial good to the country, but which are quite powerful enough to strengthen the hands of a wasteful and irresponsible Central Government. It was, therefore, doubly bad strategy to bring out at this juncture an old sore rankling in almost every province, and force a decision upon it before there was a general agreement as to the best course and the just mean in the matter. The Government of India have won because the provinces have been disabled from presenting a united front.

The entire basis of financial devolution is misconceived by those who would even imply that the provincial contributions are a desirable or integral portion of our financial system. For these contributions are a legacy of the insupportable old regime of divided heads of revenue, which have now been entirely surrendered and abolished, but which have been replaced in lump by specific contributions of a fixed character. If the old system of divided heads was objectionable, its substitute—the present contributions,—cannot be less so; and if there were no other proof, the admission by the Finance Member himself that the discontinuance of these contributions in course of time is an accepted policy no longer open to discussion would suffice to condemn them in theory. The exigencies of practical financing will have, of course, to be appreciated by every reformer; though it is more than we can say whether an impartial inquiry would, after dropping the present contributions, suggest a compensation in additional taxation; and whether, even if such a suggestion were made, it would perpetuate the present inequalities of tax-burdens as between the provinces. Regarding the exhibition of provincial jealousies as inconsistent with the ideal of solidarity of the Indian nation, it is not for us to pronounce upon the policy that has exempted Bengal—one of the richest, if not *the* richest province in India—from its fixed quota and refuses to relieve Bombay or Madras of any portion of its burden, though we cannot help recognising that such considerations are apt to be unduly stressed under the present system of financial administration in India.

But though we may not approve of the propriety of stressing provincial peculiarities, we must take notice of the fundamental fallacy of the Finance Member's rejoinder to his critics. He urged, in effect, that under the new dispensation, the provinces collectively got 20 crores of additional revenues (sic), out of which 9.83 crores were taken back as contributions. Apart from the speciousness of the allegation that the provinces got (?) 20 crores of additional revenue, is it any argument against the main count that the provinces were also saddled with the most expensive departments of public economy, which required every penny of the additional money? The Montford Report and all other pronouncements bearing upon the Reforms are unanimous on the point that the chief burden of development under the new regime must fall upon the provincial purse; and that accordingly it should be strengthened as much as possible. The 20 crores of additional revenues (sic) were the rightful due of the provinces, arising quite naturally and logically from the division of functions made and accepted under the new constitution and needed by the new duties imposed upon them. The reduction of this increment in the provincial purse was only a temporary expedient to enable the Central Government to pass through the ordeal of transition with as little embarrassment as possible. The contributions, though made a first charge on the provincial budget, could in no case be regarded as a *pro tanto* mortgaging of provincial resources, or even as a proportionate postponement of the task of local development. The Finance Member argued as if the Government of India had erred on the side of generosity, and made an estimate, at the time of devolution, of what they would want on far too optimistic a scale. Otherwise, he said, the provinces would have had to pay more. Did no one in the Assembly think of telling him that this single argument, if accepted, was enough to damn the entire Reform scheme? If the Government of India had honestly meant what the Reform documents say, and genuinely begun a regime of complete financial separation and autonomy of the provinces, their spokesman and representative could have no right to urge such utterly inconsistent arguments in support of an untenable position. The Indian Government, under the ideal of complete financial autonomy, could have no right to demand anything from the provinces. What they actually do receive is, if not precisely a matter of provincial grace, only a temporary expedient, a sort of *pis aller*; and the Finance Member has no right to use the empty threat that the provinces would have had to pay more as though he was giving a "talking" to a batch of refractory school boys. The Government of India had themselves fixed the figure of their requirements. Is it any fault of the provinces that they, under the Hailey regime, are having a series of financial muddles that have resulted in a deficit of 83 crores in four years? Is it any fault of the provinces that the crying needs of local development are still ignored—though the Provincial Governments are made primarily responsible for this development. —because the exigencies of the Central Government would not permit the latter what after all is only the latter's due? Programmes of educational reform must be stopped; schemes of forest development and industrial regeneration must be shelved, our notions of sanitary equipment and hospital provision must be revised; irrigation projects must be postponed, forest industries delayed, harbour improvements abandoned, civic reform rejected, because the Finance Minister tells us in effect that the Central Government cannot and will not economise. Sir Malcolm appealed to the hon. members, with an eloquence worthy of a better cause, to lay aside their provincialism, and treat the matter as guardians of the Central Government's purse. The concern of the legislators for their provinces will be of no avail, so long as they do not compel the Central Government to cut down drastically their extravagant and unnecessary military expenditure; to put a brake upon their heedless policy of boundless borrowing with an ever-growing, unproductive interest charge; to abandon their policy of too easy a surrender to the interested clamour from their pampered public servants and concede one after another their demands which would ruin any treasury. We agree the problem of provincial contributions is not a provincial question, but an issue of the national importance. We agree that it is a question not so much of revenue as of expenditure, which cannot be solved unless and until the Government of India are taught or forced to apply the axe immediately and relentlessly to their own bloated establishments. We see no objection to the members of the Assembly responding to Sir Malcolm's appeal. But do the Government of India honestly mean all that the arguments of their Finance Member implied?

Notes of the Day

The Passing Show.

Sir George Lloyd is never more engaging than when he talks on the vindication of law and order and on the Development "scandal" as it has been aptly termed; and it seems to us that the presence of Lord Winterton in the Council Hall at Poona on Thursday imparted a special zest to his remarks on current topics. The rounded periods of declamation which he hurled against the Non-Cooperation movement do not hurt it; though the delusion from which he is suffering, may prove a fruitful source of mischief. What is, however, amazing is the Governor's claim that "in the attempts he and his Government made rightly to appraise the situation," they did their utmost to deal with the situation "very calmly" and that in vindicating the law, they were not required to put into force "any other machinery than the ordinary tribunals of the land and without inflicting penalties in any large degree upon those who owing to youth and ignorance rather than the criminal or revolutionary tendencies had been misled into breaches of public order." This complaisant estimate of the era of repression which has been inaugurated in this Presidency, which includes Sind, may mislead ignorant globe-trotters, but the excesses of the police and the magistracy and the flagrant abuse of power by the bureaucracy, not to speak, of course, of the prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers, constitute a telling commentary on this passage of the Governor's speech.

Fond Hopes.

We cannot help feeling that his Excellency failed to do full justice to the facts when speaking of the unmistakable support which his Government has had from public opinion in this Presidency even in that irksome "task of restoring order." A caustic commentary on the statement is furnished by the agitation which the Bombay Medical Union is carrying on apropos Dr. Sohrab Kapadia's case, of which Lord Winterton may not have heard. Nothing is more amusing than to find the attitude of a few stray individuals here and there quoted as "not the least encouraging sign" "that in several parts of the country some of those political groups who were once adherents of the non-co-operation programme and of the boycott of the machinery of responsible Government are now, if rumour speaks truly, coming round to a view more favourable to entry into the Councils, and have decided in future *to prosecute their political aims through the constitutional machinery expressly set up for that purpose.*" (Our italics). The work of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee has elicited the fact that the determination of the people as a whole remains unshaken, notwithstanding the defection of a few politicians, who had never been whole-hearted in their adhesion to the non-co-operation programme. If, relying on rumour, Sir George Lloyd persuades himself to the belief that either as a result of the lawless methods of repression and coercion, freely resorted to by Government all over the country, people's efforts have slackened, or that, convinced of the "increasing prestige" of passing political shows which British Imperialism occasionally provides to divert public attention and cause a little excitement, the Congress has lost faith in the potency of the non-co-operation programme, he is mistaken.

Government Propaganda.

Ever since the non-co-operation movement was inaugurated, the bureaucracy and its henchmen both in India and in England have so often proclaimed the doom of the movement—as often as "Christian" Europe has proclaimed the total extermination of Armenians—that the movement should to-day be a thing of the past altogether or merely confined to a few harmless cranks or hare-brained revolutionaries. To disinterested people, be they Englishmen or Americans, the situation offers a completely different picture. We say nothing here of the huge waste of public money that is going on in the name of Development, but will conclude by referring to the defence of the Ministers and Members of the Executive Council against public attacks for their participation in political meetings. "It appears to me," Sir George Lloyd said, "that the more members of Government can come into touch with the public, the more they can explain Government policy and inform the public of what Government is doing the better for all concerned." It may be; it may not be. This is evading the point of the public complaint of the conduct of the Indian Executive Councillors at the last conference of the Western India Liberals in Bombay. The talented Executive Councillors not only explained Government policy but, by dominating the conference both in public and in private, turned it into a departmental affair, and incidentally dealt a death-blow to the Western India Liberals.

Strange Economy.

The strike of the waiters and some of the hamals from the Taj Mahal and Green's Hotels still continues; and the Company which owns the two hotels has taken what no doubt must be described as a strong line of action in refusing to take back the strikers into its employment, though the strikers are efficient, well-trained servants which the men who have been brought in to replace them are not. To Europeans, who regard it as the first duty of a hotel company to provide for the comfort of its guests, the attitude of the employers in this case will seem surprising for, in refusing to come to terms with the staff, they have put their guests to very great discomfort. But it is the economic aspect of the question which is most amazing; for their refusal of the men's demands must have cost the Company in three weeks more than the concession of those—moderate and, we think, fair—demands would have cost them in the course of many years. How much the service of the waiters and head-waiters now on strike contributed to the comfort of the guests at Green's and at the Taj, every visitor is now in a position to estimate. It will take years to train a new staff up to the same degree of efficiency particularly if, as we hear it rumoured, the Secretary has decided not to employ any more Christians in the two hotels. We find it difficult to believe the accuracy of this rumour, and sincerely hope that it will be denied, for men's religion is their own affair, and the Goans are the best waiters to be found in Western India. We also hope that the Company may yet reconsider its decision, and take back the strikers, for economic if not humane reasons. They are an excellent staff of waiters and, if some wealthy speculator chose to patronise them, could run a great hotel successfully, with their own manager.

Mazhar-ul Haque.

The country will be agreeably surprised to learn that Mazharul Haque has been released before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, which he had voluntarily chosen in preference to paying fine. Government have apparently realised at last that the prison has lost all its former terrors to Indian patriots and that the latter by choosing prison to paying fine are doing more harm to its prestige than by all their speeches and writings. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's teachings the prison has come to be regarded by all freedom-loving Indians as a place of pilgrimage. The bureaucracy does not like the present-day tendency, but must remove people from such places of pilgrimage even against their choice. To satisfy their own *amour propre*, the fine imposed on this stalwart Non-cooperator has been realized by the distraint and sale of his property and now he is set at liberty. We heartily congratulate Mazharul Haque on the sacrifices he so cheerfully made for the cause of the country.

THE QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST.

"PEACE ALWAYS THE AIM!"

GEORGIAN ASSURANCE TO LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir L. Worthington-Evans received a deputation of thirty members of the General Council of the Trades' Union Congress, who voiced Labour's uncompromising peace policy in the Near East.

The Prime Minister, replying, explained the Cabinet's well-known views and pointed out that peace was always their aim, and he contended that it was partly due to the Government's prompt action that the position was easier.

BRITISH LABOUR'S REPLY TO DOMINION LABOUR PARTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Replying to the cables from the Australian and the New Zealand Labour Parties asking the British Labour view of the Turkish situation, British Labour has cabled that it is opposed to any war in the Near East, and believes that the only effective way of avoiding it is to refer the dispute to the League of Nations, in which Turkey Russia and Germany should be included. British Labour is strongly opposed to Britain's acting individually.

APPEAL TO DOMINIONS-A "TACTLESS" MOVE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

There is some curiosity about the events in connexion with the Labour Congress meeting with Mr. Lloyd George. A protracted consultation at the Congress headquarters was followed by the Conference. After that a second visit was paid to Downing Street, and eventually only a brief, colourless statement was issued.

It is stated in some quarters that the Labour Council did not desire the publication to give an extended account. It is also understood that differences of opinion exist among Labour men on the question of freedom of the Straits.

Later in the day, however, Mr. J. H. Thomas at Colchester voiced Labour's objection to the country's being landed in for war. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas emphasised the absolute necessity of maintaining the freedom of the Straits. He said that Government had told the Labour deputation that it shared the Labour view that the Straits should be directly controlled by the League of Nations Mr. Thomas described the appeal to the Dominions as tactless as well as being a profound blunder and humiliation, because Government had not exhausted the call to the folk at Home. He thought it put us in a false position with the Dominions and declared that the country must not be involved in war without Parliamentary sanction.

MINERS' RESOLVE AGAINST WAR POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has passed a resolution against the war policy of the Government in the Near East.

DISCUSSION OF VITAL QUESTION.

LEAGUE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—After wholehearted support by Mr. Fisher, Lord Robert Cecil and the other prominent individuals the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations has adopted the resolution moved by the French Senator, de Jouvenel. The resolution favours the discussion of vital questions to do away (?) with reparations, inter-Allied debts, exchanges, and World unemployment by governements besides the European Powers hitherto concerned; and counsels the Assembly to be ready to help if asked.

MINORITIES & THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations, without discussion, has adopted a resolution, presented by the Sixth Commission, on slavery, placing the question of slavery on the agenda of the fourth Assembly.

M. Motta (Switzerland) then submitted the report of the sixth Commission on the potection of minorites. He said the League must become guardian of the minorities in all countries.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar emphasised the importance of the question as not merely political but as humanitarian, and he appealed to the South African delegates to recognise the position of the Indian minority in South Africa.

Mr. Gilbert Murray, delegate for South Africa, replied that the South African Government was encountering the greatest difficulties in consequence of a great number of races of varying degrees of civilisation.

The Assembly eventually adopted the resolutions that while in cases of grave infraction the Council of the League must retain full power of direction the Assembly recognises that the League ordinarily can best promote good relations between the signatory Governments and the minorities by benevolent and informal communications with those Governments. The Assembly recommends the members of the Council to appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice for decision in cases of differences of opinion. While the Assembly recognises the right of minorities to the League's protection against oppression it emphasises that it is the duty of minorities to co-operate as loyal citizens with the nations to which they belong.

NUMBER OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS INCREASED.

Geneva.—In conformity with the joint proposal by Lord Balfour and M. Leon Bourgeois, the first commission of the League has decided to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Council from four to six.

ASSAM'S NEW GOVERNOR.

RESHUFFLING OF VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE.

SIR CHIMANLAL AS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF DR. SAPRU.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

It has been officially announced that Sir John Kerr of Bengal will succeed Sir William Madris as Governor of Assam. This news has occasioned no surprise among the Bengal members of the Indian Legislature. It is true Sir John Kerr has not been so violently anti-Indian, at any rate on the surface, as some of his predecessors were. But all the same he belongs to that species of race which has been opposed to the progress of this country in several directions. From my conversations with a few Bengal members here I understand that Sir John Kerr's departure for Assam might lead to a permanent reduction in the strength of the Executive Council of that Presidency. They believe that after Sir John's exit Lord Lytton might decide upon the strength of his Cabinet according to the popular demand especially at time when economy and retrenchment have been forced upon the Government by force of circumstances.

FARWELL PARTIES TO SIR W. VINCENT.

We are on the eve of important official announcements regarding the composition of the Viceroy's Cabinet. The farewell dinner held at the Cecil Hotel the previous night and the other dinner parties that are to follow in the course of the next week including the one to be given by the Hon. Mr. Sarma confirm the forthcoming departure of the Hon. Sir William Vincent clearing the air of all doubts about the matter. Sir William Vincent's departure will not cause any regret on the part of the Indian public although every one of the members of the Indian Legislatures believes that in him India is losing the services of a great person who inspite of all his bureaucratic instincts was a power both for good and evil to this country. The secret of Sir William popularity among these members was his adaptability to change with ths changing environments and his profound knowledge of human nature. With these two qualifications the Home Member has been passing in the eyes of our legislators for the greatest friend of India. But behind all his diplomacy was the intense hatred of every national movement, for the political progress of this country and his uncompromising aversion for Mahatma Gandhi whom he only recently called as the greatest enemy of all progress in India. The record of Sir William's achievement in this country is able but certainly not glorious. And to honour such a man there is a keen competition among some of our Indian members of the Legislature. There could be no question about Sir William Vincent's abilities in many directions but we must judge him by the amount of good that he has done for this country. In this test he falls far below the rank of many other civilians and to crown all his name will go down in history as one of the authors of the Rowlatt Act, happily now repealed but unfortunately replaced by another in the form of the Police Disaffection Bill. Despite his solemn assurances that the Bill would be considerably modified in the Council of State that obnoxious measure now stands there to the lasting credit of Sir William Vincent and Dr. Sapru. There are various rumours afloat in Simla about the successors of these two outgoing members of the Viceroy's Cabinet. An announcement is expected in the course of a few days but meanwhile it is possible to speculate for the Law Membership. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad seems to be the successful candidate although a member of the Legislative Assembly well versed in law has been moving heaven and earth to succeed Dr. Sapru. As regards the Home Membership there ar different reports. While some hope that Sir Malcolm Hailey is to get it others seem to think that it is not improbable that Mr. J P. Thompson, a name well-known to every student of the Punjab history would succeed Sir William. Another report mentions the name of Sir Alexander Muddiman of the Council of State. But it is most unlikely that the President of the exalted Chamber would condescend to accept the position that is to fall vacant in a few days.

DEATH OF SIR JULIAN CORBETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The death is announced of Sir Jullian Stafford Corbett.

Sir Julian Stafford Corbett was born on November 12th, 1854. He was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1877, and practised till 1882. He was special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette", in the Dongola Expedition, (1896), was the Ford Lecturer in English History (Oxford) 1903, and lecturer in History to the Naval War College. He was the author of several publications, some of which were: England in the Mediterranean: Fighting instructions 1530-1816; England in the Seven Years' War.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR?

KEMALISTS REACH NEUTRAL ZONE.

BRITAIN'S RETURN TO SANITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A British authoritative statement declares that, subject to guarantee for the freedom of the Straits, all other matters are capable of peaceful negotiation.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TROOPS REMOVED FROM ISMID.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—The flags of the French and Italian detachments were, to-day, removed from Ismid on the Dardanelles, near the neutral zones on the orders of the French and Italian Governments. The lines are now held exclusively by the British troops, supported by the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets.

The Kemalist vanguard is reported to have reached the neutral zone in the Dardanelles, and the next few hours will show whether they contemplate action. The Kemalist representative in Constantinople has declined to pledge the Kemalists to respect the neutral zone, although he was wadned than an offensive would mean war with Britain. It is hoped, nevertheless, that friendly outside counsels will deter Kemal from an actual breach.

RUSSIA BUYING ARMS IN ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Soviet Government is reported to be buying great quantities of arms in Italy, including armoured-cars, lorries, motorcars and machine-guns, it is believed for the purpose of facilitating Bolshevist co-operation with the Kemalists.

ANGORA DETERMINED TO OCCUPY THRACE

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—Hamid Bey, the Kemalist representative here, in an interview, said he entertained scant hope of a successful outcome of the conference between the French High Commissioner and Mustafa Kemal, because nothing could alter the Angora Government's determination to occupy Thrace. The Angora Assembly, by an overwhelming majority had authorised Kemal to continue war until the national aims had been acieved.

SMYRNA MADE NATIONALIST HEADQUARTERS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Adana.—It is reported that Smyrna is henceforth to be the Nationalists Headquarters.

Authoritative quarters here expresses the view that the Turks will not attack the Allied troops in the neutral zone which they do not, at present, intend to attempt to reoccupy. The Allies will possibly be requested to permit the crossing of the Straits in order to end the alleged Greek outrages in Thrace.

NO FRESH MOVE IF GUARANTEES FORTHCOMING.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—The Kemalists have made no fresh move, in the direction of the neutral zone during the past twenty-four hours. It is hoped in well-informed circles, that the question will be settled peacefully if the guarantees demanded by the Kemalists for the immediate Greek evacuation of Thrace are forth-coming.

KEMALISTS' PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Constantinople.—The Kemalist circles are pessimistic regarding the outlook, and the persons who move therein declare that unless they receive assurances and guarantees from the Allies that the Thrace question will be settled in their favour, it will be impossible to restrain the army's victorious march forward; and the responsibility for the consequences will fall upon the Powers. They state that unless pledges are forthcoming in the next forty-eight hours, serious situation will arise.

KEMALIST OFFICERS IN THRACE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is reported that many Kemalist officers are being smuggled into Thrace to organise bands against the Greeks.

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWS KEMAL PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Constantinople.—The French High Commissioner, General Pelle, has returned here from Smyrna, where he has had an interview with Kemal Pasha. General Pelle has stated he considered the results satisfactory.

BRITISH MOSLEMS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A meeting held under the auspices of the British Moslem Society unanimously passed a resolution begging the Government to support the "just claims" of the Angora Government and to continue to live in friendly relations with Turkey.

GENERAL HARINGTON'S PROCEAMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is pointed out officially that the terms of General Sir Charles Harington's proclamation in Constantinople with reference to the neutral zone are exactly those of the proclamation made last month to the Greeks.

EFFECT OF BRITISH RESOLVE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—An inspired statement says the British resolve to keep the troops in the Asiatic zone has unfavourably impressed the French and Italian circles. It is understood, adds the statement, that the Angora Government will refrain, for at least some days, from an imprudent move. The French Government has reason to belive the Angora Government will not participate in the Peace Conference unless it is formally assured of the recognition of its claim to the Maritza fronaier line, and the restoration of Adrianople. The statement concludes with a sugestion that the Allied Conference should be held on this basis.

SUNDAY PRAYER REGARDING NEAR EACT CRISIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

New York.—The Federal Council of Churches, which represents thirty Protestant denominations, has called for the observance of Sunday as a day of prayyer in connexion with the Near East crisis.

CHRISTIAN REFUGEES AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The British, French, and Italian, consuls at Mitylene have wired to the High Commissioners at Constantinople, stating that 200,00 Christians are still lying on the foreshore of Smyrna awaiting help. The Consuls insist on urgent action, as otherwise nobody will survive.

PANIC AMONGST CONSTANTINOPLE CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The news that awful horrors "surpassing the worst Armenian massacres of Abdul Hamid" have been enacted in Smyrna has created a panic amongst the entire native

(Continued on next page)

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

ALL-INDIA OBSERVANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Sept. 21.

The All-India Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution to-day :—This Committee desires that the 2nd of October be observed as the birthday of Mahatma Gandhijee in a fitting manner. Prayers for the realization of national aims and for the health and long life of Mahatma Gandhi should be offered and steps taken for the propagation of Khaddar.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

FIXING THE GUILT.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan moved that suitable action be taken against those officers who are directly or indirectly responsible for the Moplah Train Tragedy at Podanur and were found guilty of meting out ill-treatment to Moplah women and children during the recent disturbances in Malabar. He said that justice and humanity demanded that at least adequate compensation should be given to the families of the victims of the tragedy and not mere sympathy. They should be similarly treated as the Punjab victims who had been compensated.

Mr. Asjadullah supported.

SIR W. VINCENT'S APOLOGIA.

Sir William Vincent said that no one could think of the tragedy without the greatest sense of horror, but he appealed to the House not to allow the sense of indignation to clouded their judgment in assessing the guilt and innocence of persons involved. He repudiated the allegation of the mover that Government had lightly treated the question. The tragedy was inquired into by a strong committee on which three Indian members of independent views sat and this committee had submitted a unanimous report. the Government of India had after most impartial examination come to the conclusions announced lately, which they believed were essentially just. As for the two officers directly responsible for the tragedy Sergeant Andrews was to be prosecuted and Mr. Reeves was dead. Whatever they might have said of Mr. Reeves if he were alive, the dignity of the House demanded that they must show consideration to the memory of the dead. Speaking of those indirectly responsible for the tragedy, the Home Member hoped that the House would endorse the Government's conclusion in completely exonerating Colonel Humphrey, the Military Commander who was not in any way responsible for this tragedy. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Evans were indirectly responsible in failing to regulate the conveyance of prisoners. Between the two officers Mr. Evans' responsibility was greater. Here the Home Member appealed to the House to judge the conduct of these officers in the light of the peculiar circumstances of the case. He testified to the invaluable assistance of the two officers in restoring law and order and quelling rebellion.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Evans was a civil officer whose assistance was sought by every body. He (Evans) had multifarious duties and when the speaker was down in Malabar, he found that Mr. Evans was working day and night and was daily risking his life in the performance of his duties and these meritorious duties of this officer had not gone unacknowledged by those who were benefitted. A large public meeting in Calicut thanked Mr. Evans, Mr. Hitchcock and other officers for restoring order and saving life and property. Mr. Moppal Nair, Member of the Assembly, had, speaking in Delhi, paid a great tribute to the splendid work of Mr. Evans. The Assembly had then to take into account the great and meritorious services of these officers at a time of very great difficulty and on the other hand a case of culpable omission in regulating the conveyance of the prisoners. He was sure that if he himself or any other member of the House had been in place of these officers performing even half of the multifarious duties done by thee officers, he would have also been guilty of the same omission. The speaker took the opportunity on behalf of Government to testify to the extremely valuable work done by Mr. Evans and he was confident that the Assembly would agree that in exonerating the two officers Government had come to perfectly reasonable and fair decision. He was also sure that by rejecting the resolution the Assembly would show that there was no foundation for suggestion that there was an undercurrent of hostility in the members' minds to officers doing their duty in face of great dangers. The Home Member also repudiated that ill treatment was meted out to Moplah Women and children.

WORSE THAN BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju (Madras) who followed Sir William Vincent asked who was responsible for the tragedy. There must be some and these persons must be furnished however, high might be their position. Even after three centuries there were some people who complained against the Black Hole of Calcutta, although some of the historians condemned it as a myth and was not the train tragedy worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta? If the prisoners happened to be Europeans and not Indians the whole world would have been in a state of thrill and there would have been resignations from several quarters. Only a few days ago they saw in the papers an

(Continued on next page.)

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

BASIS OF PROTECTION.

VI*

The Indian Fiscal Commission was appointed to:—

"examine with reference *to all the interests concerned* the tariff policy of the Government of India, including the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference, and to make recommendations."

This reference is obviously open to serious misconception. On the one hand it definitely prevents the Commission from considering anything but the tariff policy of the Government of India; so that it is debarred from considering and suggesting those other expedients for the rapid industrialisation of the country, which, though not covered by the term "tariff policy," are, nevertheless, dependant upon the Government of the country for their efficacious employment and fructification. If the *raison d'etre* of the Commission of Inquiry, (which is estimated to cost five lakhs out of the public funds), was to obtain concrete, definite suggestions for the energetic industrialisation of a country, then the exclusion from their terms of reference of such other measures as may be equally important in achieving the object aimed at is as mischievous as it is indefensible. The Government of India have, indeed, a colourable pretext in such an exclusion, in that a previous Commission, the Indian Industrial Commission of 1916-18, is alleged to have inquired into the other methods of industrial development. But the pretext ought not to blind the most fanatic defender of the methods of Indian Government to their having crippled such important commissions by a deliberately restricted reference, and then attempting to wriggle out of any inconvenient recommendation by twisting the meanings or discovering discrepancies or differences in the findings of several commissions reporting on the same main problem. As the Fiscal Commission has been debarred from inquiring into other means of industrialisation, the Industrial Commission was debarred in its turn from considering the tariff issue, on the excuse that the Government did not desire to raise such a controversial question during the War. The result is that the total outcome of a double inquiry still leaves the problem unsolved in that whole-hearted, comprehensive manner, which alone could really enable this country to achieve its industrial goal, however modest a goal may be conceived. It is a pity the Commissioners have not quite realised the mischief of this initial handicap, and have permitted themselves to be jokeyed into considering a reference which must necessarily leave their task half-done at best. It is, true, the report does in places interpret the reference rather liberally, and considers such issues as the effect of the Railway rates on the future of national industrialisation. But wherever they do so, they seem to be ultra-conscious of their aberration and so tackle the issue almost apologetically, and as a side issue only.

But if the terms of reference are reprehensibly restricted in one sense, they have been unduly complicated in another, by the inclusion of the phrase; "*with reference to all the interests concerned.*" The Commissioners of the Majority have certainly interpreted this phrase to mean as if it prevented them from ignoring the revenue interests of the Government, even if a consideration of those interests conflicted with the main problem they were set to solve. That probably explains their central observation:—

"The tariff as we envisage it will be a combination of revenue and protective duties" (Para 94).

The only intention with which the Commission was appointed was to devise measures for the fiscal protection of the nascent Indian industries. They had no immediate occasion to consider other factors. True, the financial aspect of the charges they propose could not very well be overlocked; but that aspect need not at all be suffered to dictate in haping the scheme of fiscal protection. Where the industrial requirements conflict with the narrower financial needs the Commission would have but done its duty in ignoring the latter altogether. For once they admit the legitimacy of financial considerations to intrude upon their suggestions, the investigation would be hopelessly entangled. But the Majority, in spite of this clear duty before them, have blundered. They have admitted and emphasised, the force of financial considerations, with the result that they are constrained to oraculate against further increase in direct taxation which we have already quoted. (Para 76). But their view is erroneous in principle and inadmissible in practice. It is a glaring contradiction of this attitude with the meticulous solicitude the Majority have displayed towards what they fancy to be the interests of the consumers in commending a limited, or "*discriminating*" protection. What they would not do for the wider and more permanent interests of the Indian industry in general, they are prepared to do for the [redacted] and more immediate, temporary [redacted] Finance Department. They would [redacted] one entire case for the poorer [redacted] revenue reasons and incidentally [redacted] travesty of distributive justice. For [redacted] taxation of income is a taxation on the most approved lines of distributive justice, inasmuch as it appfoximates to the ideal of apportioning public burdens accordng to ability, with a concrete objective test of that ability. Taxation on articles of consumption is objectionable, not only because the consumer is relatively very much less able to bear the burden than the classes liable to the Income Tax, but also because it substitutes for a definite objective standard of ability, a vague, imperceptible, and purely subjective measure of faculty. The protective customs duties are, indeed, duties on consumption But their object being not the production of revenue but grant of protection, they would in reality not be burdensome; because in proportion as they succeed in achieving their object of shutting out the foreign pro

(Continued on page 13.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of September 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

"QUO VADIS" BRITAIN?

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA).

As we follow from day to day the doings of the British Cabinet; as we witness from time to time their muddlings at the various Conferences; as we perceive from year in to year out their various shifts and somersaults; as we notice their mad adventures in the Near and Middle East, we cannot help exclaiming, "Britain, whither art thou drifting?" Look around and see, Britain, where you stand to-day! In October 1918, you were all victorious and prosperous, powerful and resourceful! Today, survey the situation, Britain, and draw your own conclusion!

YOUR POSSESSIONS.

(1) India:—Your most valuable possession that stood by you during the last war, and helped you to final victory, is denied self-determination, is saddled with repression; but she is determined to gain her freedom by Non-Cooperation!

(2) Egypt:—Egypt, that once took you to be her Saviour, looks upon you today as an aggressor and usurper; and is resolved to win her freedom by all means in her power!

(3) Ireland:—Ireland is still aflame! The belated Treaty has not pacified her! Nay, it has caused dissensions, and led to rebellion, arson and murder in that land! In brief, your Possessions are out to gain their Freedom. You hold their bodies, but not their souls!

(4) Your Colonies:—They are all the time getting more and more independent of you! Nay, they are getting defiant at times! They claim to be the partners of the Empire, and yet treat the Imperial behests with scant attention!

YOUR ALLIES—OLD AND NEW.

(1) France:—Your great Ally, France, is cross with you today! She wants her pound of uesh from Germany! She is judicious and generous with Turkey! She is still opposed to any alliance with Russia! In all these cases your view points are different! Say, what you may, your Entente is in danger!

(2 Italy:—Your smart ally, Italy, while supporting you in connection with your German and Russian policy, is upholding France in respect of Turkey! Your Italian ally is enveloped in domestic troubles today and cannot help you in your adventures of the day!

(3) Japan:—:Your very old ally, Japan is getting more and more independent of you! Your alliance with her is at an end; and your relations with her are not so cordial or constant, as they were in 1910!

(4) America:—Your ally, America, is raising tariff walls against you! She is your keenest rival in shipping, in textile, in coal and in iron trade! She is collaring your markets even today! And she is looking for the payment of the loan and the interest, which you are unable, to meet today!

(5) Russia:—Russia, your old ally, has been your enemy again! Your large loans are sunk in that land! Your Capitalism and Imperialism are threatened by that land! And much against your wish, you have resumed your operations in that land! But can your Imperialism expect any cooperation from Russia? No, a definite, definite No!

(6) Mecca and Messpot:—Your new allies, the King of Hedjaz and the Emir Feisul of Messpot, will prove a positive burden on the purse of your people; and will land you in endless trouble!

(7) Greece:—Your greedy, grabbing ally, Greece, that played you false at the time of the first Dardanelles Expedition, and cost you many a battleship and precious lives, that Greece has tarnished your name by her foul deeds in Asia Minor, and by your condoning the same by suppressing the Report of the International Commission!

YOUR OLD ENEMIES.

(1) Germany:—Though said to be defeated, Germany is not yet overpowered! Nay she is busy; whilst your people are unemployed Her factories are working day and night whilst many of yours are closed down! Her shipping is paying, whilst yours is losing! She is regaining her markets, whilst you are ousted! She is paying for reparations; whilst you cannot pay interests on the loans! Is Germany defeated? Is she lying low? Ponder, Britain, ponder!

(2) Austria:—Yes; she is cripple!; Nay she is starved and stripped!

(3) Bulgaria:—She broke, but she is slowly reviving.

(4) Turkey:—If any one Power, that refused submission, humiliation and degradation, it has been Turkey! You could not coerce her [illegible]uld not retain her! You could [illegible]her under the yoke of Greec[illegible]iatic Turkey, is free today, d[illegible]s machinations of George, Za[illegible]Co.

[illegible] NEUTRALS.

(1) Persia does not love you!

(2) Afghanistan is free from your control!

(3) Kurdistan is biding its time!

(4) Mesopotamia is getting warm!

(5) Palestine is slowly groaning!

(6) China is growing cold!

(7) South America is getting chilly!

(8) Spain is not kindly!

BRITAIN, BEWARE!

(1) At Home:—There is unemployment, discussion, depression, high taxation, elements of disruption!

(2) Your Possessions:—They are standing at the parting of the ways! Acknowledge their birthright of Freedom and Home Rule they are yours—Deny them, and cease to count on their support!

(3) Your Colonies:—They are yours, so long you shoulder their burden! They will part company, the moment they are saddled with Imperial burdens!

(4) Your Allies:—They are your friends, as long as it suits them to be! They will desert you, at any time, as you can see for yourself today!

(5) Your enemies:—They are not all broken as yet! Two of them are defying in trade and military tactics!

(6) The Neutrals etc.—They have little love for you!

Britain, beware! Your Cabinet is leading you to a disaster! Your good-will in the West is gone! Your good-will in the East is going! Seize this opportunity! Stop all strife! Fulfil your pledge in respect of Turkey! Restore Constantinople and Thrace to Turkey! Acknowledge the Freedom of Ireland, India and Egypt! Evacuate Mesopotamia and Palestine! Make friends with Germany and Russia! There lies your honour, your safety, your prosperity! Britain, pray listen!

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY

(Continued from previous page).

account of the death of two soldiers from sunstroke while travelling from Karachi and it was stated that they were not supplied with electric fans, but here there were deaths of seventy persons for want of air and water and what steps, he asked, had been taken to give relief to their families.

Professor Shahani characterised the tragedy as next only to the Dyer butchery and while declaring that the members on the Knapp Committee were not the proper persons to have gone into the matter urged a fresh and impartial enquiry.

Mr. Innes in a spirited speech protested against the insinuations of Professor Shahani about the members on the Knapp Committee all of whom were, according to the knowledge of the speaker who had been for eleven years in service in Malabar, persons of independent judgment.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the motion.

Mr. Kamat while agreeing that the orders of Government were fair reasonable and just urged for an examination of the rules relating to the use of vans with a view to prevent recurrence of such a tragedy. Mr. Kamat expressed the opinion that there were extenuating circumstances in the sad affair and thought Mr. Evans must be exonerated. He however, hoped that the Government of India or the Government of Madras would consider the question of compensation to the distressed families.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad in a lengthy speech suggested the prosecution of the station masters and everyone involved in the affair.

HOME MEMBER ABUSES MR. KABIRUDDIN.

After Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan had briefly replied the Home Member in winding up the debate remarked that Prof. Shahani who had not even ascertained the elementary facts of the case was not justified in attacking the personnel of the Knapp Committee. Government would in future, see that every precaution was taken in respect of the use of vans but at the same time it must be remembered that in times of outbreaks and disorder as those witnessed in Malabar this task was a difficult one. The Home Member referring to Mr. Kabiruddin's speech remarked:—"I don't think the views of that member carry much weight. His speech was an amusing interlude but I may say that if Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad had done anything of the kind of work which Mr. Hitchcock or Mr. Evans was doing at great risk he would not have been talking so lightly here. The services of these two senior officers to this country are certainly more than what the critic here has ever done or will ever do."

At this stage Mr. Kabiruddin asked the President something which could not be heard.

Mr. Neogy asked if the personal abuse of members was relevant to the discussion of the question.

The President declared that the Home Member was perfectly entitled to pursue his line of argument inasmuch as a reference had been made to the public services of different persons.

Proceeding the Home Member said:—"I maintain that we have taken a just view of the case. As regards compensation I believe Madras Government have already given compensation to the distressed people. Anyhow, I shall make enquiries and communicate the information to the members of the Assembly.

The resolution was then put to vote in two parts and rejected. As regards the demand that suitable action should be taken against officers directly or indirectly responsible for the tragedy the House divided with the result that thirty-five voted for and fifty-two against it.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning. The attendance was thinner than usual. The galleries were, however, more crowded than ordinarily. The sitting was devoted to the discussion of non-official resolutions, the most important of which referred to the Moplah Train Tragedy and urged that action should be taken against the officers directly or indirectly responsible for the tragedy. About a dozen questions were answered.

Mr. Burdon replying to Mr. Agarwalla regarding the insult by two British soldiers to two Indian members of the Council of State, namely Khan Bahadur Aminul Islam, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, and Mr. Mohamad Ismail Khan, said:—"A report of the incident was received and an enquiry was immediately instituted by the Officer Commanding, Ambala Brigade Area. At the request of the officer commanding, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaudhari Muhammad Ismail Khan proceeded to Ambala, identified one of the soldiers concerned, and on receiving an apology has expressed his desire that the matter should be dropped. I have also ascertained from the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Amin-Ul-Islam personally that he too does not desire to pursue the matter. Instructions have been issued to all commands of districts and independent brigades to impress on all officers commanding British Units, the necessity of instructing their men in the proper manner of treating Indians. Lectures are given on the subject to British troops by experienced officers of the Indian army. A pamphlet on the subject is in the possession of all British officers In all such cases, disciplinary action is invariably taken by the military authorities unless, as often happens, the offenders are tried by civil courts. In each and every case a telegraphic report is at once made to army headquarters."

Replying to Dr. Gour's questions Mr. Chatterjee said that on account of increased cost of materials and labour due to outbreak of war, Messrs. De La Reu and Company were being paid an increase of fifty-seven per cent. above the contract rates. Government were shortly expecting a special report regarding printing of postage stamps. The President announced that as the result of elections held on Wednesday, the following six members were elected to form a panel from whom three members would be nominated to serve on the standing Committee attached to the Department of Education and Health:—Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Dr. Gour, Mr. Cotlingham, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. S. P. Bajpai and Mr. K Ahmed. Similarly the following nine members would form a panel for Revenue and Agriculture Department:—Mr. Gujjan Singh Mr. A. P. Sinha, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Mr. Sohan Lal, Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, Mr. Bagde, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee and Mr. Srinivasa Rao.

The Home Member then presented the report of the Select Committee on Criminal Tribes Act.

SWAMI SRADDANAND'S CASE.

DY SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

The case in which Swami Shraddhanand is accused under Sections 117, 143 and 147 I. P. C. with abetment, of being members of unlawful assembly and rioting was taken up by Mr. Banwarilal, Magistrate, Amritsar, to-day. The court room was packed with spectators. Public prosecutor appeared for the Crown and Swamiji was undefended. He was given a seat in the court. Nine witnesses for prosecution were taken and the case was adjourned to September 22nd for the evidence of the Police Superintendent, Mr. Macpherson. Principal witness Mirza Mirajdin Honorary Deputy Superintendent's stated that he had prepared the first information report and submitted a copy of it to the Deputy Commissioner. He was not present at the *Diwan* but prepared the report on the information received. The report filed the court stated that in the *Diwan* held at Akal Takht on September 10th which lasted from 7 to 10 in the morning and which was attended by five thousand persons. After a number of speeches had been made the Nidhark Jatha of Feroz-epore under Jathedar Kahansingh came before starting to Guruka-Bagh. After this Swami Shraddahanand stood up and said that it was not a question concerning the Akalis alone but it was one concerning all communities. Then addressing the Akalis he said that all Hindu and Musalman brethren were with them. They were performing *tapas* and would secure its fruit. If Shoromane Committee ordered many Hindu and Muhammadan brethren from the United Provinces were prepared to come who could be wired to come. He gave them his blessing that remaining non-violent they might succeed in their religious fight. The shout of *Sat Sri Akali* shook the hearts of the Englishmen.

The circle inspector Akramalidhan deposed to having arrested the Swamiji under a warrant of arrest brought to him. Swamiji was at the time witnessing the batches of Akalis going to cut trees from the top of stairs of a building close to the Gurdwara. Zeildar Brijlabsing and Sufaidposh Chagatsingh deposed to being present at Guru-ka-Bagh at the time of the Swamiji's arrest.

MR. KOWJALGI'S CASE.

ADJOURNED TO 25TH INST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 21.

—Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi's case under section 108 commenced before Mr. Henderson, the District Magistrate at 1 p.m. in his bungalow. More than 4000 people had collected to witness the trail but owing to insufficient accommodation about a hundred people could get into the room where the trial was being held. Prominent workers of the Karnatak including Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, N. S. Hardikar were among the spectators. The trial commenced at about 1-30 p. m. Mr. Kowshik, police inspector was first examined as the complainant. Then followed 9 more witnesses, four of whom were sub-inspectors, two constables and one liquor contractor. Evidence was led with respect to the speeches delivered by Mr. Kowjalgi at Bijapur, Bagalkot, Kaladgi, Muddebihal, Guledgudd and Amingad. The substance of the evidence of all the witnesses was mainly the same they stated that Mr. Kowjalgi preached boycott of Government schools as the education therein was not proper and asked people to send children to national schools, to wear khaddar, to abstain from drinking etc. Some of them also, stated that he exhorted people not to resort to British Courts as justice was not properly administered there, that India was rich in the pre-British days and had grown poorer since then. By making these statements and others which the witnesses could not remember they spoke to the impressions created in the public mind gathered from their talk to the effect that the speeches were calculated to spread disaffection and hatred against Government and their servants. The police witnsses, also spoke about the general repute of Mr. Kowjalgi's speeches as being seditious

Mr. Kowjalgi did not take any part in the proceedings. His attitude was dignified and he was cheerful throughout. The case is adjourned to 25th instant for further evidence.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Montagu's weekly report says:—"The Silver market has been steady, and movements in prices narrow. The buying orders continued from Bazaars, but many remained unexecuted as owing to the poorness of supplies, prices rose over the limits at which orders were effective. The bear covering and the buying on China account caried the quotations to 35¼ pence spot 35 3/8 pence forward for delivery on September 19th but on the whole, the market has been subdued and business not large.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR?

(Continued from previous page.)

Christian population in Constantinople, where it is feared that the departure of the Allied troops will be the signal for general exodus. Extensive precautions are being taken to preserve order. Local ferryboats have been ordered to be berthed before the bank.

LEAGUE'S REQUEST TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

It is reported in the lobbies that the Dominions Delegates of the League have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George, impressing on him the urgency of his coming to Geneva to explan the Near East situation to the League.

The Prime Minister is, at present, in the country, and Downing Street is unware of the receipt of the telegram.

DENIAL OF HOSTILITIES IN KURDISTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Colonial Office denies the Constantinople report of a fresh outbreak of hostilities in Kurdistan. There has been no recrudescence of fighting or casualties since the collision on August 31st.

Athens—The 1923 conscripts have been called to colours.

Ottawa.—Mr. Meighen the Conservative leader, in a speech at Belleville, referring to the Near East, deprecated any course likely to embarass the Government, which should be given an opportunity to live up to the best traditions of sterling British character.

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL.

MR. GAVAN DUFFY'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In Dail Eireann yesterday, Mr. Gavan Duffy, one of those who signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty, opposing the second reading of the Constitution Bill which was subsequently carried by forty-seven votes to sixteen—suggested that Government should postpone stereotyping the constitution until after the Dominions' Ministers had met. Mr. Cosgrave said in reply that he wanted no conference of Dominions' Ministers to say what Ireland wanted. The Irish would face such responsibility themselves.

The Dail Eireann has passed the second reading of the Constitution Bill by 47 votes

WORLD'S RECORD IN AEROPLANE SPEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Etampes.—Airman Sadi Lecointe has broken the world's aeroplane speed record by covering 213 miles in an hour.

(Etampes is a town in France.).

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has raised the discount rate from seven to eight per cent.

Washington.—President Harding has signed the Tariff Bill.

The famous Baritone Sir Charles Santley has died in his eighty-ninth year.

New York.—Mr. Charles Rumsey, the sculptor and international polo player, was killed to-day in a motorcar accident, the car crashing in to a bridge on the Long Island Owing to his death the Meadow Brook team has withdrawn from the international polo tournament, thus giving the cup by default to the Lascott Anglo-American with whom the Meadow Brook should have contested the final on Saturday.

Thousands of tons of foreign goods, representing many millions of dollars, aboard the trans-Atlantic steamers are subject to higher duties under the new tariff law, owing to the failure of the steamers to arrive before midnight, when the tariff came into operation. The Liners are Rotterdam, Maure tania, Baltic, Lapland, Scythia, Courdonnais, and also perhaps a hundred ordinary cargo vessels trading in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Melbourne.—The weather has favoured the astronomers in Australia who are observing the Eclipse of the Sun, which lasted three and a half minutes. At Goondiwindi the spectrum was kinematographed. A corona forty-thousand miles wide arose from which four long streamers shot forth, one extending two and a half millions miles from the Sun's centre. The natives were frightened and fled into the bush.

The Barrow and Calcutta Jute Mills, which have been closed for several months, are re-opening immediately.

The Ebbw Vale Collieries and Steel-works, employ over ten thousand workers, are closing indefinitely following on a wage dispute and a twenty-four hours' strike.

(Ebbw Vale is a town in monmouthshire, England.)

Paris.—A telegram points out a report in "Liberte" states that the Minister for finance has approved the reorgarisation scheme in connexion with Banque Industrielle de Chine. All the branches in the Far East are to be re-opened in the course of a few days.

In a special meeting the Yeotmal District Association passed a resolution deeply mourning the sudden and tragic death of Nanasaheb Sakle of Umerkhed, a very earnest steadfast anddevoted public worker

The Clan Mackinnon arrived at Suez on the evening of the 18th instant.

ROAD TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

SIR FRANK SLY'S FINGER POST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 22.

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the Hislop College, Sir Frank Sly said if India was to advance along the road to responsible government she must be prepared to undertake the whole responsibility for the maintenance of internal peace and order and for the protection from external menace. InIdianisation of the Services about which so much appeared in the news papers was a good ideal, but India could never achieve that so long as India relied on the British Army or the Indian Army officered by Britishers. He wished to see the establishment of an University corps. If the regular army in India was to be reduced, it must be through the extension of some such system as the territorial system. Even from the educational point of view such movement would do good. He would be highly satisfied if an University corps was estabished with high standard of discipline and if it would provide a Guard of Honour for himself as the Governor when he next performs the function of opening the Legislative Council in State.

MRS. BESANT'S SCHEME.

"YOUNG INDIA'S" CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

Commenting on Mrs. Besant's scheme for the attainment of Home Rule "Young India" writes:—The whole scheme appears to be based on a fundamentally wrong principle of ignoring the National Congress and its undoubted claims and investment of undue importance and autrority to the elected members of the reformed Councils as true representatives of the nation. The representatives of the nation in Congres assembled will consider and ratify the the draft constitution when that stage is reached.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

LOCAL BOARD BILL INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again this afternoon the further stages of the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 left over from the previous day's sitting were concluded and the same was passed into law. Mr. Surve from Bombay had several amendments on the notice paper which were duly moved and discussed but were defeated.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Local self-Government then informed the House of the Government's decision to withdraw the Bill to provide for the management and control of open spaces in Bombay city which was down on the agenda for second reading.

The second reading of the Bill further to Amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act 1909 was then taken up and passed without much discussion. The Bill being a non-controversial one its third reading was also gone through at the same sitting.

The Bill to amend the Identification of Prisoners Act 1920 was then taken up and carried through all its stages, the amendment more or less of a technical nature aiming at the extension of the application of some of the provisions of the original Act to the City of Bombay

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah then introduced for its first reading the Bill further to amend the Bombay Salt Act 1890. The Bill aimed at removing the difficulty which has been caused by the desertion of employees in the Salt Department especially on the Northern Frontier where a large number of the Bhils are employed. Objection was taken to the Bill on the grounds amongst others of want of sufficient time to the public to study it and a demand was made for the postponement of its introduction. The Bill was passed into law in its original form.

LOCAL BOARD BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah then introduced his Local Board Bill which seeks to repeal three old Acts on the subject and re-enacts their provisions with numerous alterations and additions. In doing so he explained that the Bill aimed at the democratisation of the constitution of Local Boards by providing that they should consist of three-fourths elected and one-fourth naminated. Out of the latter only one half would be salaried Government servants. A uniform eight rupee franchise for Taluka Local Boards had been introduced and women made eligible to stand and vote at Local Board elections. It had also been provided that both the Presidents and vice-Presidents would be elected by the Boards and officials had been made ineligible for election to such offices. The Bill conferred certain sanitary and other powers upon District Local Boards to enable them to meet the expenses of their extended functions. The Bill gave them wide powers of taxation subject to control in various respects. Their resources were also proposed to be increased by a cess on water rate levied upon irrigated land and by contributions from certain sources of revenue of Taluka Local Boards which had not hitherto been laid under contribution. The Minister also pointed out that the Bill had introduced direct election in the case of District Local Boards and had abolished the illogical representation of Municipalities and Inamdars. As the Mahomedan population in rural areas was small and scattered, separate Mahomedan constituencies had been created to secure adequate representation for their interests. The interest of other minorities would be secured by nomination. The Minister justified the introduction of the principle of separate Mahomedan representation on the ground that it was already incorporated in the Morley-Minto Reform Scheme and was recommended by the Pratt Committee appointed by the Local Government a few years ago to inquire into the problem of local self-Government. Some non-official members are opposed to the principle of communal representation and amendments to do away with it stand on the notice paper in the names of Rao Bahadur Kale and others.

LAW AND ORDER!

(BY D. S. D.)

I was somehow in a jolly mood this morning and even the Viceroy's whitewash of Lloyd George's speech failed to make the outlook gloomy for me; perhaps it was due to an earlier contemplation of the Pateti dinner, perhaps because of the jolly licking the Turks have administered the ambitious Greeks, and of which I had read only half an hour ago. Anyway L. G's "Steel Frame" has been playing on my mind since L. G. made that hasty and timeserving speech of his and from this wonderful "Steel Frame" my mind naturally drifted to "Law and Order." The majesty of "Law ad Order" was further impressed upon me as I happened at the time to be travelling by one of the Tram Cars of the mighty Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. I looked to the right, I looked to the left, I looked to the front of me and the back of me, and what did I find? Law and Order stamped everywhere. That little car was full of Law and Order! To begin with my eyes fell on the "Reserved for Women and children"—well, one takes kindly to this Law and Order, seeing that at the cost of the general public the fairer sex and the little ones are benefited unlike the Laws and Orders of the Steel Frames (1,200 only) who frame them for their own benefit and perpetuation. The Law and Order would only allow "smoking" on the last 3 or 4 benches". What a pleasing regulation to old Parsee ladies! "How good of Sir Phirozesha Mehta"—one of these was overheard remarking one day—"to get the Sarcar to pass this 'kaida' in deference to the wishes of the Parsee community!" This Law and Order reminds me that the 1,200 powerful Steel Frames supporting India and preventing her from drifting into anarchy for the sake of preserving Law and Order (their Order?) cannot contemplate with equanimity any proposals for the immediate grant of Swaraj to India but can only think of "gradual steps"—just like the 3 or 4 seats allowed to smokers—crumbs, crumbs! Whilst I was still further reflecting on this "Law and Order" my gaze was fixetted on the words "Leave by the Front Door." Bewitched, I kept on repeating the words of this piece of "Law and Order"—"Leave by the Front Door", "Leave by the Front Door." L. G. says, and the Viceroy, his subordinate authority, repeats, "Work the Reforms, stick to the Reforms, bless the Reforms, and please the British Parliament, and if you behave in this way only you will get leave from Parliament to have a Swaraj of your own"—but there is a big But—the Steel Frames will stick from generation to generation, in perpetuity as Lords of India. I think at times people like me who are impressed by Law and Order develop what may be called slave mentality.

I had still a long way to go in that small but powerful Tramcar full of "Law and Order." We had not proceeded 20 minutes when a guardian of the Tramway Co., "Law and Order" in defiance of one of its own "Law and Order" not to "board cars in motion" boarded my car. This guardian of Law and Order is commonly known as an Inspector. That he was an embodiment of Law and Order was evident to me by his uniform and numbered brass plate, though he did not look as if he could exercise any "Law and Order" in case of a sudden rebellion started by any traveller weary of all these Laws and Orders. He pounced upon me—his first victim—and the slave mentality I have referred to above unconsciously made me hand him my ticket which was a "Change" ticket. For five seconds this custodian of Law and Order had a good "dekha" at it until I was sure—slave mentality again—I had come by that ticket dishonestly or even picked it up on the road! But to my relief nothing happened except for a smack on the "Change" ticket—an impressment of Law and Order ensuring a safe passage to my destination. This particular Inspector—helpless, though possessing some authority—brought to my mind our friends the Ministers—helpers in carrying on the orderly and gradually progressive Government of India—of course as dictated by the Steel Frames—the real custodians of Law and Order. They are the visible signs (as the uniform is of the Inspector) of the changed times. But the changes they can effect for India are like the small hole left by the Inspector's punch on the ticket.

Let us all jointly co-operate once again to do away with the present regime of "Law and Order" and declare the unanimous will of India in a draft constitution framed—not by the Steel Frames—but by her own sons—then only can India be truly free, then only can India be said to have obtained Swaraj.

A Lahore Correspondent wires:—A national drama in Urdu entitled "Khush Nasib Hindustan" written by Nanak Chand Naz, and published by Swadeshy Ashram, Anarkali Lahore, has been proscribed by the Punjab Government.

* * *

Mr. V. J. Patel visited Sukkur yesterday where he was taken in a procession. He will reach Bombay on Thursday (28th Sept.) morning.

There was a large gathering of Hindus at river side in Calcutta on the occasion of the solar eclipse. All ghats on both sides of the river were crowded, but the largest crowd collected at Nimtalaghat consisting mostly of men and women who had come to Calcutta from Eastern Bengal. It is estimated that over two lakhs of men bathed at different ghats in Calcutta and across the river.—A.P.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

HIS LIFE-STORY TOLD BY MME. GAULIS.

Below we give the first part of a brief sketch of the career of Elghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the world famed young victor of reconquered Anatolia, and Smyrna, from the talented pen of Madame Berthe-Georges Gaulis. Only ten months ago, and for the second time within a period of twelve months, Madame Gaulis was an honoured guest of the great commander in his kiosque at Tchan-Kaya, near Angora, where she obtained from his own lips the outstanding particulars of his stirring life. The sketch will be concluded in two more instalments, and will amply repay perusal to anyone who is interested—and who could not be at the present juncture?—in the life's story of this great master of men. The English translation is made by Mr. K. K. Athavale.

It is impossible to approach the history of the awakening of the Near East without sketching the profile of its inspirer, of him who is imprinting on present events the stamp of his personality, and the impress of his inspiring figure. In him meet two different elements which are rarely found together in the same personality: the gift of military command, and the faculty of civil organisation.

The strong individuality of the chief of Anatolia powerfully fashions anew the Eastern soul. He builds from the ragged pieces at hand a consummation which commands the admiration and envy of all Mussalmans. One might say that, without him, Islam would take another fifty years to find its present road.

With a single stroke, Mustapha Kemal has laid down the formula. It is simple, supple, definite, and evinces an intimate knowledge of the people which it has to lead towards new fields of destiny. But before defining the thought of the constructor, *is it not necessary to seek to know* the man, the chief, him. who for all his following, is to-day the incarnation, in the words of Yacoob Kadri, of "the re-beginning of the Turkish nation"?

Mustapha Kemal's family originally came from Eastern Rumelia, and he himself has the spare ascetic figure and the mobility of expression of the Rumelian as well as his subtle and precise spirit. His first steps into book-learning were made in the primary school of Salonica. His father, a customs official, died young, leaving no provision for his family. What would become of the child, born in 1880, but whose personality had already manifested itself in those early days? At school, or at home or in fact everywhere he exercised that indescribable magnetism, which has ever remained with him as his most remarkable quality. A scholarship obtained at this time enabled him to continue his studies. We thus see him entering the secondary school of Monastir, passing the normal standards of studies well before the regulation age, and finally we find him at the Harbiyeh school, the school for officers of the general staff at Constantinople.

Legend and rumour as usual have twisted out of all shape these first steps, which were, however, quite simple, that is, those of a remarkably endowed being who was already concealing his iron will under a charming, suave personality, leading all around him, without appearing to do so, by the simple fact of a superiority which was unquestioned by nearly everybody, grouping about him his comrades on the play-ground, utilising their individual aptitudes to the full, commanding while others obeyed, with a passion for science and clear, precise data, and above all for mathematics, and with all that, a poet at times, feeling in himself all the unfathomable agony of the East, making verses against despotism, and singing of liberty, love, and death, the eternal themes.

His companions in play would become in course of time, his comrades in fighting; but if he was, and if he is, more than all others, tenacious in friendship as in everything else, nobody could boast of being ever able to exercise over him good or bad influence. There is no man more jealous of his individuality or more in love with his independence of judgment and knowing better how to defend them than he.

Abdul Hamid had a body of special spies for spotting out such abnormal characters, and the subject of this sketch could not fail to attract his pointed attention. Thus on the very day he obtained his officer's diploma, an imperious call from Yildiz came to him. He was questioned about a certain journal conducted by him, and, of course, published secretly. It was then above all a question of liberty and the Hamidian regime.

His place of exile was Damascus. It was in 1902 that the future chief of Anatolia came in direct contact with Syria, and he has always had a predilection for this first field of his activity. In due course he was to make his politics there. He became member and organiser of the "League for Liberty", launched in full fight, grouping his friends and raising head against the Palace. The result was a foregone conclusion. He was sent to Jaffa, in severe disgrace. He ran away, gained Alexandria, reached the Piraeus and thence Salonica, where he lived *incognito* for eight months, and followed closely on the spot the action of the revolutionary committees.

By the intervention of his friends, he obtained his pardon and official grades, and entered the staff at Salonica. He had already behind him considerable personal work: the organisation of the Asiatic Committee—Sydian centres—made at Damascus, which he proceeded to connect with that of the Union and Progress. It was the first step in the Asiatic organisation, and the distinguishing trait of Mustapha Kemal's character is never to abandon an idea once taken up, and never to give up an effort once begun. With Enver, Djemal, and Fethi he was to be one of the promoters of the movement of 1908. As chief of the Staff of Mahmoud Shevket he was soon to accompany him in his famous march against Constantinople.

This supreme trainer of men possesses an inexhaustible store of patience. He learnt very soon to dissimulate his genius. He recognised the necessity of not giving to the leaders of the opening days the irritating conviction of his superiority. Already feeling in himself the makings of a master, his greatest care at the time was to efface himself. He lived for a long time in the shadows, and moved the mannikins on the board. This role did not at all displease him, for had he not the future in his hands?

Thus was not Mahmoud Shevket blind to the supreme talent of the young man, whom he allowed to reform the liberating army in his own way under the name of the army of operations?

Before commanding the army himself, as Chief of the Staff, just before Constantinople, Mustapha Kemal had touched up from top to bottom that loose organisation which became, under his direction, a modern formation drilled and broken to the tastes and exigencies of the Turkish soldier. From that first stage, the future chief studied at close quarters, before all else, the state of the spirit of his soldier.

At Salonica, during the first years of the Young Turk Revolution, he commanded at the Grand manoeuvres and his work simply contounded the Generals of the old regime and brought him definite fame.

In 1910, by order of the Minister for War, he went to France and assisted at the Grand manoeuvres in Picardy, spent three months in Paris, where his friend Fethi Bey was military attache. Of this brief acquaintance with French life and French ideas, he has preserved the most lively memory.

From thence, he went to Cyrenaica. A short time after, in 1912, he fought in Tripolitain and became with Enver and. Fethi one resistance. That Italo-Turkish war had clinched and emphasised the covetousness of Europe; very soon a spark was set to the Balkan powder magazine, and *Mustapha* Kemal and his friends hastened to put out the conflagration; but it was already the second phase of the fighting, and they had to play an almost losing game. Mustapha Kemal assumed the command of an army corps which he concentrated towards Gallipoli. He had thus the opportunity to closely study the strategic position of the Dardanelles, and he utilised the observation he then made at proper time.

QUARREL WITH ENVER BEGINS.

The first quarrels between Enver and him had commenced, the two profoundly opposing characters confronted each other at every opportunity. Enver took an intense dislike amounting to hatred of this rival whom he vainly tried to destroy. The fight had begun and it would only cease with the death of one of them.

After the Balkan War, Fathi Bey, left the army to go to Sofia as Turkish Minister, and Mustapha Kemal became his military attache. But the Great War broke out suddenly, and it was the signal for a great dispersian. Mustapha Kemal, then a Colonel, was sent to the Dardanelles with orders to organise, within the shortest period, a division, which only existed nominally. The operations of the Allies developed according to his foresight. At every phase of the operations, Enver and the German Generals took a view quite opposed to his—but he kept his head.

From the very first moment, he hindered the disembarkation of the Allied forces and became the soul of the resistance.

His command grew up rapidly, his fights with the German chief of the staff and Enver were continued, but the combatant ranks only obeyed him. Without having changed his grade, he was allowed to direct the operations of a group of armies. His name became popular among all the soldiers, for he saved their blood as far as possible and watched over them like a father.

He became for all the man of the two Anafortas. At the decisive moment, when the German chief of the staff recoiled before the supreme decisions, he said to him:—"Permit me to make an attempt, give me the command?"

It was given to him, and never a mention of his name in the official communique Nevertheless, he had under his orders 160,000 men.

Scarcely had the situation been restored, when, with a common accord, his superiors removed him and sent him to the Caucasian front. There he succeeded in coordinating the activity of the Musalmans. It was already a long drawn out enterprise when he went there, but he did not neglect to direct its scope.

He could no longer be superseded. We see him at last a general, commanding at Diarbekir, studying with his habitual minuteness the British action in Kurdistan, and neutralising it with consummate address. We next find him in Palestine with the VIIth army, struggling against Enver and Falkenhayne. The latter was destined to command the attack against Bagdad. Mustapha Kemal protested. He criticised the dispositions and to mark his discontent he put in his resignation. Once more he was in disgrace. They designated to him Alappo as the place of his purgatory in his expiation. In the report which he submitted from there, on 20th September 1917 (just five years ago to a day) to Talaat, then the Grand Vazier, and to Enver, Minister for War, he enumerated the reasons of his discontent. In the report, he defined the situation in these words:—

"The war has profoundly demoralised all the elements of the country which comprises different nationalities; the non-combatant population shuns all contact with the Government, which turns the screw on them with a vengeance when the production does not suffice to feed this population composed of women and children, and old men and deserters.

The importance of the civil Government is absolute; it is complete anarchy, and the negation of all justce. The question of money is exclusively preoccupying the minds of the whole people. If the war is prolonged, it will mean the deep and complete burial of the Sultanat."

Mustapha Kemal foresaw the final victory of the Alliss. In that famous report, written in September 1917, he clearly determines the causes. The Turkish Army is exhausted, because it has to feed a very great number of fronts: the Western front comprising the capital in maritime relation with the entire world and with the richest provinces of Turkey—then, the most menaced front of the Caucasus, at the mercy of a resumption of Russian activity, the Irak front which the English were defending with the liveliest energy, and over which they had concentrated numerous forces, and finally the Sinai and the Hedjaz fronts over which they were deploying the maximum of their effort.

Mustapha Kemal in his memorable report sums up:—

"The base of a Musalman world serving England, the organisation of a Christian Government in Palestine, subject to the English influence, and from this fact, the eternal assurance of Egypt, Suez and the Red Sea, the anxiety of starving and exiling Turkey from her fairest provinces and from her last religious forces, all these views have for England such an importance that they could even be substituted for the aims of the war, and would prove for us vitally irreparable blows."

One could not have read the future better or more clearly in those days!

Mustapha Kemal insisted on the urgency of husbanding, to the last hour, the last forces and the last man. He depicted the advantages of the foe, his means of transport, and his superiority in effectives and material. He claimed for Syria, the Hedjaz, and the Sinai, a Turkish commanding officer, and raised his voice against the eternal fear of "getting at loggerheads with the Germans." The question of life and death should have precedence over all others, and he adds:—

"It is evident that we have to count on the Germans to bring us out of the bog in which we find ourselves, but I formally oppose the idea that they should profit by this obligation and this war-time succour, to transform our country into a Colony and to draw from it all our resources."

He exposed the German tactics of winning over the Arabs and opposing them to the Turks—the tactics which England soon adopted to her profit.

Already, Mustapha Kemal was standing up unmistakably as the champion of the Turkish people. He attacked German machinations as he would soon attack English intrigues. And, yet, he showed himself neither as a Germanophobe, nor as an Anglophobe; he is a Turk, essentially a Turk, neither more, nor less than that. And that will be the dominant note of his work: to live, to assert himself, limiting to the strictest necessity the calling in of the foreigner, whoever he might be, not to be enslaved, and to be satisfied with little in order to conquer independence; to stimulate the latent forces of the country, to copy no one, and to be one's own natural self up to the day when it will be possible at last to be the enemy of none.

This report was communicated to the German Chief of the Staff, and the latter was confirmed in his aversion to a personality whom he found ceaselessly blocking his path. They sent him to fight to the confines of the Eastern Vilayets; there he retook Mouch and Bitlis from the Russians army which was commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The present Sovereign, Mahomed VI. then happened to come to power. Mustapha Kemal, who had—some months before—when he was yet only a hereditary Prince accompanied him to Berlin, addressed himself to him, and supplicated him to limit the omnipotence of Enver and of Talaat. His was the only voice which dared raise itself against their all-powerfulness.

APPEAL TO KEMAL'S PATRIOTISM.

This time also events justified his forethought, and the mess was such that with a common accord, the Turkish Chief of the Staff as well as the German Chief of the Staff, both made frantic appeals to his patriotism. He was sent to the Palestine front, where his retreat before Allenby's troops was equal to a victory. He was appointed chief of the group of armies of Yldirim (ammunition). It was his duty, in a thundering march, to advance on Bagdad.

He left, with all his forces, happy, gloriously happy for the first time, holding success in his hand, and even tasting it beforehand. At the first halt a despatch in cipher sent by a devoted friend was put in his hand. It was the armistice. Mad with grief, he returned to Connstantinople on the very day of the entry of the Allied squadrons.

He remained there for a year, and like the majority of men of his school, he thought of an understanding with England, for, as yet, she represented for all Turkey the law, the force, and the justice of the Allies. It appeared to them absurd not to put themselves in her hands. For the rest, during the first days which succeeded the armistice, she chose the good role and left to France the role of ingratitude. Besides, French entry into Constantinople was not happy at this difficult hour, the English having effaced themselves for the time being.

France protested against the convention signed at Mudros almost without her consent. The Turks had not been disarmed, and England hustled over the end; did she think of a march by the Turks on Bagdad? They, the English, were aware of her will to be obliging, and allowed the British infiltration into the capital to be worked out at ease.

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE BEGINS.

Mustapha Kemal was the first to observe and to act. He intervened with the Sultan himself. The English officers of the Intelligence Department followed attentively the least gesture on the part of the young general on temporary leave, and it set them to some deep and anxious thinking. The Damad Ferid Cabinet received the order to remove him at any cost. They appointed him Inspector of the armies in the East, and therefore, a very high official in the Eastern vilayets. It was indeed a great bungle.

Twenty-four hours after the entry of the Greeks into Smyrna, on 15th May, 1919, Mustapha Kemal landed at Samsoun, and there he heard the incredible news. Forthwith he made up his mind, and the movement for independence began.

Everything had to be set-going. The Turkish people, prostrated by defeat, neither comprehended the attitude of the Allies, nor that of their leaders and directors. It appeared to them that they were deprived of all avenues for action. The occupation of Smyrna roused them from this deadly torpor. An exasperated and agonised cry rose up from Constantinople and from Anatolia, and overran the entire world of Islam. If Smyrna had been occupied by the Allies, perhaps they might have said nothing—it might have appeared as the natural consequences of their victory—but to hand over Smyrna to the Greeks! it was the worst of outrages. All eyes were simultaneously turned towards the young chief who had taken the part of his soldiers against the foreigners and even held his head up to the Germans. All resistance was concentrated around him, it responded to his call and instantly he became its brain.

With his habitual rapidity, he set up two centres of organisation; one, local recruite, among the inhabitants of the vilayet of Aidin, some volunteers who would war with all their might against the Anglo-Greek forces, harrassing the invader; the other, more serious, and sheltered against violent attack in the fastnesses of the Eastern vilayets, where the remnants of the regular army had sought refuge surrounded by vigorous and resolute populations.

FIRST STEPS IN CONSTITUTION MAKING.

There were thus from the very first hours two simultaneous movements in Anatolia—one in the West and one in the East.

Mustapha Kemal gave directions for assembling the Committee of Erzerum, the first nationalist committee, and went himself to Amassia. He called to his side Rifaat Bey, the sailor, and Ali Fuad Pasha. All three settled in common the plan of action. Rifaat Bey, an officer of great talent, and today Rifaat Pasha, was entrusted with the task of saving Samsoun at any cost. Surrounded by a band of a hundred faithful men, he succeeded in his task, by the most adroit of stratagems The English Colonel, who was the first to land, in broad daylight with a few men, took the figures of Rifaat and his men, who passed and repassed without stopping for the advance guard of a real army. After a long confabulation with the ablest of the soldier-diplomats, he retired, ceding the place, and regained his ship. Samsoun was saved. The significance of this initial success was that Sivas remained in the hands of the Nationalists.

The movement has gained breathing time. They are very weak still. England, with her tenacity, her determination to drive to the end of their resources this handful of men, without, however, spending the requisite effort in its accomplishment. She does not look upon the work of these "rebels" as worth a serious thought. Does not she actually hold in the hollow of her hand Constantinople and the Khalifat which she was subsidising? Does not she possess all the means for bringing to its end this troublesome adventure?

The Greeks occupy Smyrna, very badly it is true, but their effectives could be indefinitely renewed. Forty thousand British troops were on the Bagdad line, which traverses Anatolia from section to section. No, this rising could not extend and grow in volume. Kurdistan, assiduously worked by British political agents, threatened the Eastern vilayets in the rear. London only shrugged her shoulders in contempt at the word "Turkish Nationalism."

Meanwhile, Mustapha Kemal organised his resistance. There was rioting in Constantinople and the Sultan recalled him, but he refused to obey, observing that "he would not become the plaything of the English." It was the final rupture.

THE FINAL RUPTUE.

He sent in his resignation and renounced his military grades; the Government of Damad Ferid concealed this resignation and solemly degraded "the rebel". Mustapha Kemal was then an honorary aide-de-camp of the Sultan. His Imperial Majesty strove not to disown him openly, but England took offence and required a public disavowal.

The first act of the Government of Mustapha Kemal and his friends was performed at the Congress of Erzeroum. The declarations of principles were pronounced, but this first Congress had only a local bearing. The enlarged definite formula was given, soon after, at Sivas. For the first time Mustapha Kemal appealed to all the Turkish vilayets. In it he has clearly stated his reasons for creating a state within a state; the occupation of Smyrna and the abuse which it brought in its train, the necessity of combating the unlucky action of the Government of Damad Ferid of protesting against the presumption which impelled him to wish to represent before the Peace Conference a country over which he had been instrumental in accumulating all her misfortunes.

THE LAST PAHETIC APPEAL TO THE SULTAN.

On 15th July 1919, a pathetic appeal to the Sultan went up from the Congress, in which was voiced the vow of the Turkish nation, in the name of the fatherland, to request the Khalif to intervene with the Powers, and to call them to their sentiments of humanity: "And this, before we had begun our decisive action."

We are waiting for your reply impatiently at the telegraph office, and we will let you judge of the events which will result if our just desires remain unfulfilled. We ourselves will rearrange matters so as to throw back all the responsibilities of our acts on the throne and on the present ministry.

"We will show and prove to the whole world what could be the courage and will of the Turks and the Osmanlis", added the members of the Congress of Sivas in concluding the most pressing appeal which the Khalif had ever received from his subjects.

When the despatch was signalled, the few men who had drafted it stood silently by the instrument for a long time. Every hour that passed widened the gulf between them and the Khalif, who was a prisoner of England. The instrument remained silent. The period allowed for the reply having expired, they rose up and left. Kismet had spoken, and the real struggle began.

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

WHITEHALL vs SIMLA.

CHANGE IN BRITISH ANGLE OF VIS ON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

To those moderates and cooperators who still believe that the British Government at Home is sincerely desirous of helping India on the path responsible Government, the views of an eminent Indian journalist who was himself one of the members of the moderate deputation that went to England in connection with the reforms will serve as an eye-opener. Mr. K. C. Roy has just returned from four months' stay in England where he had many opportunities of examining in detail the work of Parliamentary and administrative organisations in London in connection with India and how India's interests are being tackled by these bodies.

I had a long interview with him on several matters and it is his deliberate view that there has been an undoubted change in the British angle of vision towards India, especially after Mr. Montagu's resignation. "What struck me most in London," said Mr. Roy, "was the conflict between Simla and Whitehall. The considered recommendations of the Government of India have in several recent instances been set aside by the British *Cabinet which claims the right of ultimate* decision on questions affecting defence, frontier and high policy. The new position acquired by India seems to be ignored. The Cabinet, if left to itself would perhaps hesitate to overrule Simla on decisions of supreme importance but unfortunately in defence matter that body is not entirely independent of influences of the sub-committee of Imperial Defence which is dominated by junkers who absolutely unmindful of India's financial position insist on their costly schemes. Thus on the one hand stand the Governor-General-in-Council backed by the Legislature and the Secretary-of-State-in-Council who is a mere post office in important matters and on the other are the Cabinet and the Committee of Imperial Defence. The rift is wide enough and I consider a dead-lock inevitable unless there is complete understanding of the situation created by the Reforms Act. India is progressing to-wards a stage when she will be a complete mistress in her own affairs and any dictation from the Imperial Cabinet which goes against the united voice of India, both official and unofficial, is bound to lead to unfortunate consequences. In India it is not known that only recently in half a dozen important cases seriously affecting the revenues of India, the decisions of Whitehall have been adverse to Indian opinion. I fear that the moment the Indian Legislature begins to find out that the wholesome proposals of the Government of India have been thus set at naught it will assert its authority on the financial proposals of the Government of India."

Mr. Roy assigns the second place to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Indian Affairs, a by-product of the reforms Act. He thinks it went on very well in the beginning but now politically it is a body without a soul. It has neither authority nor responsibility. He was told by Major Ormsby Gore, M.P., that this body was superfluous and that at its next election he would like to move its abolition if nobody else did. The Committee, in Mr. Roy's opinion, is particularly unfortunate in having Lord Islington for its chairman, as he has no first hand knowledge of recent Indian affairs.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

As for the affairs of India Office, Mr. Roy thinks that the India Council is an impotent body for all practical purposes. No doubt the right of veto in all revenue matters lies with the Council but as everybody knows, or at least those who followed the findings of the Crewe Committee know, this right of veto has never been exercised by that august body ever since its creation. In fact the Council is now a third wheel in the coach as really a good near of revenue responsibility and powers have been assigned to the Legislatures in India which will brook no interference from the India Council. In questions of high policy as well, the Council has little authority as these have been made matters for Cabinet decision. It is therefore apparent that this body should cease to function by convention and if this can not be arranged its size ought to be reduced. Of course, as the Council is maintained at the expense of the British taxpayer the reduction will not affect the position of Indian revenues in any way but it will undoubtedly decrease red-tapism and petty interferences. India Office has grown in size since the passing of the Reform Act. It has, Mr. Roy thinks, served India splendidly in the past, but it inflated size at the present moment makes it an unbearable incubus on the Indian constitution. An ex-Secretary of State told Mr. Roy that the administration of India might suitably have been transferred with the passing of the Reform Act to the Colonial Office and that then perhaps Mr. Churchill would have found no difficulty in settling the Kenya question. Mr. Roy considers it unfortunate that the Geddes Committee was not asked to look into the affairs of India Office which provide ample room both for economy and efficiency.

AN ANACHRONISM.

The High Commissioner for India, Sir William Meyer, according to Mr. Roy, is a great organizer. He has recently acquired a splendid office and is discharging his duties in a way which can only evoke admiration from those who know his activities. But in one respect and that is the most important of all he has failed and that is in leading Indian opinion in London. It is of course inherently impossible. Mr. Roy means no reflection on Sir William Meyer for whom he has nothing but the highest respect and whose appointment to a high and responsible office in India he would welcome but he was of opinion that his post in London would be much better filled by an Indian. In High Colonial circles the appointment of a European as High Commissioner for India is regarded as an anachronism. As regards the Student Department the sooner it is abolished the better. The Indian student should be placed on the same footing as students from the Colonies and other countries.

Concluding Mr. Roy again emphasised that unless Whitehall gave up its reluctance to view from the Indian standpoint some of the most vital questions affecting the revenues of India, and unless harmony prevailed between the views of the two authorities separated by many seas, friction is bound to arise and a deadlock in the Indian constitution is inevitable. The present position has already affected the usefulness of the Legislature as the recommendations suggested by it have met with scant courtesy elsewhere.

Illustrated Sunday Edition

Bombay Chronicle.

AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN MUSLIMS WILL STAND BY TURKS.

MR. CHOTANI'S WARNING.

Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has issued the following statement on behalf of the Committee and Indian Muslims:—

"In the midst of the rejoicings of Indian Muslims over the Kemalist victories has come the news of the British Government's appeal to the Dominions to help England in the event of her engaging in another war with Turkey, which may God forbid. It is impossible for me to express the horror and indignation felt by the Indian people at these tidings. By their support of Greek military adventures the British Government had broken faith with India and the Muslim world. Lloyd George forgot the solemn pledges which he had given in the name of England that Asia Minor and Thrace with Constantinople as the Capital, should be left to Turkish Sovereignty after the war. The failure of the Greek adventure in Anatolia gave the British Government another chance to keep that solemn promise which is all that the Turks demand. Indian Muslims hope that it would do so. If England went to war with Turkey now, despite that promise, she will never be able to regain prestige in Asia. The abhorrence of the treatment she has meted out to Turkey is felt in every land from Moscow to Calcutta and from Morocco to the wall of China, while France is honoured for her generous support of the Kemalists. I cannot believe that the British Government is really anxious to add insult to the injury which it has already done to the Muslim world, or desires to pursue a policy which is calculated to exasperate what must henceforth be regarded as United Asia. Indian Muslims await the decision of their Ulema as to the course they must pursue in case Great Britain goes to war with Turkey's brave defenders. Millions of them would I am afraid, be ready to emigrate *en masse* and through some means to volunteer themselves for the help of their Turkish brethren and for the honour and dignity of Islam."

"LAW AND ORDER" AGAIN

GOVERNOR ON N. C. O.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The September session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened this afternoon at 2-30.

In reply to Mr. Gupte's question about the formation of the standing committee it was stated that his Excellency the Governor had come to the conclusion that it was undesirable to create them for the present. The same member had, also, asked if Indian members of the Executive Council had participated in the Liberal Conference presided over by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri in May last with the express consent of the Government. He was informed that individual members of the Executive Council were bound by the accepted principle of joint responsibility.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.

Mr. Petit's question about the interview between Mrs. Gandhi and her husband elicited the reply that Mrs. Gandhi and her party were informed that one of the conditions of the grant of the interviews was that no report of the interview should be published and that the privilege was liable to be withdrawn if this condition were infringed. It was, also, stated that books and periodicals were allowed to Mr. Gandhi, that no applications were made for lights being furnished at night and that if made they would be considered. Further it was not a fact that Mr. Gandhi was prevented from talking with any other prisoner except Mr. Banker.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The question hour being over the council was adjourned for ten minutes in order to enable the Governor to come and address.

His Excellency arrived at 3-30 and spoke for about half an hour. Referring to the non-cooperation movement he said:—

Ever since the inauguration of the reform schemes this presidency, in common with the rest of India, has passed through some periods of acute agitation and disturbance, during some stages of which movements gravely prejudicial to public peace and to the trade of the country had to be met and disposed of. A movement, avowedly revolutionary in its aims and in its methods, designed grotesquely enough to shatter by all means in its power the first step towards that responsible Government which all parties had hitherto united in asking for, was set on foot and made some considerable appeal to the imagination, though only in rare cases to the reason of some sections of the general public.

An appeal made by popular leaders, especially when intended to exploit such fine qualities as national feeling and patriotism has seldom in any country failed to get a response, but if such an appeal is made when food is scarce and prices high, when in fact the economic sores consequent upon the stress of a prolonged war are still open no one can be surprised that it should have a disturbing effect upon the public mind.

In the attempts therefore which I and my Government have made rightly to appraise, during the last two years, the situation which confronted us we have done our utmost to deal with the situation very calmly and to judge it chiefly in terms relative to the responsibility of its leaders than to the youthful folly of some of its followers. My Government were, as you know, determined that the leaders responsible for these lawless activities should be brought to justice, once patience and tolerance had been given the fullest trial, but I am glad to say that we were enabled to vindicate the law without putting into force any other machinery than the ordinary tribunals of the land and without inflicting penalties in any large degree upon those, who, owing to youth and ignorance, rather than the criminal or revoutionary tendencies, had been misled into breaches of public order.

NON-CO-OPERATION PROPAGANDA.

Whilst I am glad that this should have been possible I cannot in any way minimise the ill effects of the non-co-operation propaganda which has done much harm, not only to administrative progress but has also had an inevitable reaction on the opinion outside this country as to the capacity of India for early self-government. At the same time I desire most cordially to acknowledge the steady judgment and sound political sense, not only of this Council but of the public at large in all parts of this Presidency which has given unmistakable proofs of its loyal support to my Government in the task of restoring order. It is not the first time that I have had occasion to pay my tribute to the soundness of public opinion in this Presidency. In all moments of public excitement, I and my colleagues have always relied firstly on that support and that support has never failed us. Not the least encouraging sign of the present situation is the fact that in several parts of the country some of these political groups who were once adherents of the non-cooperation programme and of the boycott of the machinery of responsible government are now, if rumodr speaks truly, coming round to a view favourable to entry into the Councils and have decided in future to prosecute their political aims through the constitutional machinery expressly set up for that purpose. This is a distinct step in advance and in itself a valuable testimony to the ever increasing prestige of the Reformed Councils. I look forward with confidence to the time when all sections of political thought who are bent on constructive work will seek election to the Councils and thereby enhance their value not only as a legislative but as an educational machine in the art of self-government for the people at large.

In this connection I should wish to refer to some criticisms which I have seen voiced in the press regarding the appearance upon public platform of the Ministers and members of my Executive Council. I understand that this criticism is less directed to the Ministers who are directly responsible to their electors than to the Members of Council. But even in regard to the latter it appears to me that the more members of Government, be they Ministers or Members of Council, can come into touch with the public, the more they can explain Government policy and inform the public of what Government is doing the better for all concerned. It is, I believe, argued by some that as public servants they are not entitled to do so but this is an entire misconception, for in the first place, a member of the Executive Council, even where he is a member of the Services, is also a member of Government and as such is, I venture to think, fully entitled with the concurrence of his colleagues, to reply to criticism wherever and whenever it may seem advisable. More than this, any public servant may make public utterances, provided only that before doing so he received the special sanction of Government to do so.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Turning to the financial outlook the Governor said:—

This Council has imposed upon Government an extremely onerous task of drastic retrenchment and at the wish of this Council we have agreed, over and above the heavy reductions we had effected before presenting our last Budget, to make a further reduction of no less than 60 lakhs of rupees. I am not of opinion that such sudden and wholesale reductions are really sound policy or true economy in the long run, for they bring a very serious dislocation in the whole administration. We agreed to meet the Council's wishes, because we were convinced that the policy actuating members was sound in intention and actuated by the best motives. I am afraid that we shall only be able to carry out our promise to this Council by continuing for the remaining six months the most rigorous economy in every branch of the administration, but our officers in all areas are giving Government their keenest co-operation in this matter, and I have every hope of success. I recognise, moreover, that in the case of a Government such as this, whose borrowing operations are larger, the maintenance of the credit of Government is of the first importance and that that credit cannot be maintained in deficit budgets. The confidence of the public in the credit of this Government is, however, amply demonstrated by the high values of its first loan issue and the recent splendid contributions of the public to the Government of India loan in the proceeds of which it was known that Bombay was to benefit are another testimony to the same confidence. I believe, I am correct in stating that this Presidency's contribution was more than twice that of Calcutta and more than half of the total Indian subscription. I desire, therefore, to express on behalf of my Government my thanks to the public, who have given us this fine support and encouragement.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

I have only two other urban matters to refer to. The first relates to the development schemes regarding whose detailed progress I hope to speak further a few weeks hence and I confine myself to saying that in every branch the works are proceeding at fully their anticipated rate of progress and that every sign available to us, both financial and constructive, confirms the confidence that we have from beginning placed in the schemes. Let me repeat that the whole object of these great schemes has been to put the great port and City of Bombay in a position to handle its trade in the cheapest and most efficient manner, so as to attract on account of its cheap facilities the maximum of trade possible, to provide through this trade an ever-increasing quantity of work and wages for its labouring classes and to secure that all classes, and particularly the working classes, shall have as a result of the healthier and happier surrounding. I can think, gentlemen, of no more beneficent activities for any Government to be engaged upon than these.

We have, however, not been content with this aspect of the urban problem alone. We have inaugurated the first Labour Office as such in India designed to examine in a scientific and exact manner the real conditions of work and wages in the City. Reliable deductions cannot, in my opinion, be fully drawn from the statistics compiled for some little time, but already the Labour Office under the able guidance of its director, Mr. Shirras, has gained a grat deal of public confidence and support. Over 3,000 working class budgets have already been analysed and a detailed enquiry into the wage rates of some 250 occupations in the Presidency have been completed. We have further investigated through the medium of an impartial and energetic Committee various means by which the disorganisation consequent upon disputes between employer and employee can be avoided and the disputes themselves settled quickly and fairly without serious economic dislocation.

In the sphere of labour legislation, we have had under consideration legislation proposals in regard to factories. Trade Unions, employment agencies, workmen's compensation and workmen's breach of contract. My general view is that legislation on these matters requires extreme prudence and caution until we have more relevant statistical data upon which safely to form a mature and considered judgment, lest inquiry be done to the trades on which the workmen themselves rely for their livelihood.

His Excellency then went on to refer to irrigation works in the Deccan and the Sukkur Barrage project. Regarding the latter, Sir George said:—

"We are sanguine that we shall be able to put proposals before you before the close of this year which will command your approval and that of the public whom you represent."

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Concluing the Governor said:—I have only to refer in conclusion to the fact that my Government proposes to ask your assent to a measure introducing free and compulsory education in this Presidency. This momentous step has not been decided upon hastily or without the most careful consideration of the situation, but we are so firmly convinced of the importance of giving this privilege at an eary date to those who most need it, that we have little doubt that this Council will not only pass the Bill, but also those financial proposals commencing now and to be continued as need demands over the next ten years in order to make our proposals effective. If, gentlemen, you decide to adopt our proposals, this Presidency will not only be the first part of India to adopt this policy, but will once more be leading the way in the cause of educational and social reform. One word of caution must however, be said and this is that the speed at which primary education can increase can only be in proportion as this Council and the Municipal and Local authorities are prepared to find new sources of revenue for the furtherance of this great reform.

Lastly, you will be asked to pass into law a Bill framed by my Government to give to Local Boards certain increased powers which they have for long been urgently in need of in order to carry out their responsibilities to the general public.

Gentlemen, I have alluded to only some of the activities of the Government designed to promote the real welfare of the people of this Presidency, but I have said enough, hope, to demonstrate that whether it be in the protection of public order, that first ingredient of trade and prosperity, or in the cause of education, of labour problems, of housing, of agriculture, of local self-government, this administration is forging ahead on steady, prudent but definitely progressive lines consonant not only with the high tradition of this great Presidency, but also, as I believe in true sympathy with the high aims and ideals of this Legislative Council. (Applause).

Earl Winterton, the Under Secretary of State for India, was present during the Governor's speech and occupied a chair on the floor of the House close to the platform. After the conclusion of the sitting the President introduced all members to Earl Winterton. Among the notable absentees were Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jehangir Petit and Rao Bahadur Sathe from Sholapur who was prevented under medical advice from attending. The only other business considered by the Council was the amendment to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act which was down for second reading. After a good deal of rather uneventful discussion the second reading of the bill was adopted.

COMMERCIAL.

Mawrassed	..	..	..	..	4325 Bales
Gram	..	..	..	..	302 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	941 "
Kasur	..	..	..	..	Nil "
Barley	..	..	..	..	Nil "
Rajra	..	..	..	..	1960 "
Coal	..	..	..	..	1158 Tons

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22nd

Description.	Super	Fine	F.	Good	Good Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	355	345	335	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 ..	480	470	455	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	..	..
M. G. Broach	490	480	470	..	..

YARN MARKET.

Sept. 22.

This week has been quite uneventful so far as the Yarn market is concerned and prices all round have not shown any appreciable change. Demand has been very poor and as a number of holidays has intervened spot clearances have been very few. Up country demand is altogetner absent and inquiries received can result into business only if prices be further reduced here to the extent of about half an anna per lb. China is still very quiet and it is reported there are still large stocks lying there awaiting disposal. Manchester market has been nigh and irregular and fresh business is not possible at present. Local stock of English Yarns sell slowly and sparingly in view of the strong Japanese competition. Japan is reported to have sold a further stock of about 1,500 bales during this week, especially of 20s, 40s and 42/2 grey yarn at rates cheaper than last week. This has considerably lowered the price of English and Indian mill yarns which do not find ready sales.

Indian mills do not report any large sales during this week as it is not possible to find buyers except at much reduced rates. There is a slight reduction in spot prices in 6¼s to 14¼s due to absence of large sales and prices are still weakening. Demand from all consuming centres is poor and buyers are not prepared to operate on a large scale.

It is believed a further reduction to some extent in prices all round will probably bring about demand and within a few days prices will keep steady level so as to make sound sound business possible.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sept. 22.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week with small demand and easier advices from Europe and Java and there being many sellers prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by eight annas per cwt. all round Karachi and Calcutta markets are also quieter with little business.

Java market ruled quite throughout the week with Japanese free sellers and Chinese buyers and prices for whites have gone down to 12½ gilders first cost viz., 13 gilders F.O.B. Prices having gone down considerably there are buyers at the decline and market closed steady.

European market ruled quiet during the week with free sellers at lower rates.

American market keeps steady and shows sign of improvement.

We do not look for much decline.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:

TMO Rs. 23—20s F.B. Harbour stocks 230,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 21—18s. F.B. Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 22 F.B. Harbour stacks 7,000 bags.

American Rs. 22-8 F.B. Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

American 22-8 F.B. Harbour stocks 3,000 bag

Mauritius Rs. 22 F.B. Harbour stocks 2,500

Arrivals:—

S.S. Havildar with 36,500 bags Java sugar.

S.S Pandit with 32,000 bags Java Sugar.

CALCUTTA TEA SALE REPORT.

The offerings at Tuesday's sale comprised a very useful selection, though stalk is now beginning to appear in larger quantities.

The tone was much quieter and more discriminating than has been the case for the past month or so. Low and Medium brokens remained about the same. Dusts and Fannings were a little easier Although in some cases there was a slight advance of 3 pies for leaf tea, the market may be said to be weak and it is very likely next week's sale will show a further decline unless an unexpected rush of foreign orders comes along.

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

Japanese Bobbins witnessed a small enquiry but of little importance. Wrappers and Slubbings kept quiet as usual, and the fluctuations recorded in values were practically nil. Conical-pirns varnished and Ring-Rabbeth-Enamelled kept quiet. There was some up country demand for English Shuttles which are yet very dull in quotations owing to large accumulations. Weft-pirns of all different size and according to single and double shields.

Bandings of Oldham make changed hands at Rs. 1/3 for all sizes. Tubular bandings No. 3 kept steady at Rs. 2/1; Lambeth-Ropes are also quoted at Rs. 2 but demand is poor.

Fillets have had no appreciatoin in the market. Weft-grates and card-cans too kept as usual. Quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 2-2.
Reeds Rs.0-5-0.
Shuttles Rs. 25.
Rovings Rs. 29.
Slubbings Rs. 31.
Conical 5" Rs. 6-4.
Weft pirn 6" Rs. 7-12.
Roller cloth (18) Rs. 9-14.
Roller cloth (16) Rs. 9-4
Elastics Rs.31.
Warpers Rs. 95 (English.)
Bandings Re. 1-3 (Oldham).

CHEMICAL MARKET

There is very little life in the chemicals market. The quotations kept almost unchanged. The demand has been comparatively very poor, and several heavy chemicals like Magnesium-chloride, Brown sugerlead and Bichromate soda very rapidly fell down in values. Epsom salt is quoted at Rs. 5. with small spot enquiry. Litharge is extremely quiet. Hydrosulphide of Soda change hands at Re. 1-12 per lb. Oxalic-Acid has small up-country demand; Ascetic kept in demand at demand at Rs. 0-10-0 ped lb. Yellow prussiate potash and Logwood extract saw little changes in values. Aniline salt has again reached the normal level and is quoted at Rs. 0-9-0 per lb. Dutch-farina forward is quoted at nearly £19 per ton; and the market for ready stuff is fact declining. The quotations are as under:—

Farina Rs. 26.
Sago-flour Rs. 14-8.
Dextrine Rs. 39 (Japanese.)
Dextrine Rs. 24 (American.)
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 32.
Litharge Rs. 28.
Potash chlorate Re. 0-4-0
Bichromate soda Rs. 39.
Bichromate potash Rs. 56.
Yellow prussiate Re. 1-8.
Zinc chloride Rs. 23-8.
Magnes chloride Rs. 4-8.0
Acetic Acid Re. 0-10-0.
Muriatic acid Rs. 18.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The manager of the local branch of the Bank writes:—

We have received telegraphic advice from our London office intimating that the Directors have declard an interim Dividend of 8 per cent. less income tax, on the shares of the Bank, for the half year to 30th June last.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept 22.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-6-9.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-6-9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-7-9
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-1-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 93-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. S. Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16
B C Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/16.
Tone of Exchange Quiet and Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 368
On Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. Frcs. 388.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 378.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 164½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 181.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 352.
London Gold ready sh. 93.
London Silver ready d. 35-4.
London Silver forward d. 35-2.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady, Buyers at rates.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.43½.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.70.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 61.20.
Italian Exchange Liras. 105.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 6200.
Prague Exchange Crons. 143.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

FINANCE.

Conditions in the money market remain unchanged with money in good supply. The call money rate is about 2 per cent and the deposit rate is about 3½ to 4 per cent for three and four months period. The Imperial Bank cash balance is down by Rs. 197 lakhs due to further Government withdrawals of Rs. 4.42 crores, while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 1.29 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.63. The Bank-rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. There is a steady inquiry for gilt-edged securities and the New Government of India Loan is quoted at about 3/8 per cent premium.

The last sale for Treasury Bills by tender went through at the average price of Rs. 97-14-9, the minimum rate being Rs. 97-14. This result is considered satisfactory and the Government of India have since offered six months treasury bills up to Saturday, the 23rd instant at Rs. 96-1. Government have again invited tenders for rupees one crore to-day.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London opened weak during the course of the week the rates fluctuated within the narrow limits of 1 s. 3-15/32 d. and 1 s. 3-17/32 d. Bullion dealers were again buyers, chiefly for import of gold. Returns for the month of August show a balance of trade in favour of India by 2.96 crores. Having regard to the fact that we are now passing through the slack season, this balance in India's favour is the more encouraging and should before long have its effect upon the exchange position.

American exchange on London dropped from dollars 4.43 to dollars 4.41-7/8 but recovered and closes steady at dollars 4.43. The decline was due to the effects of the political situation in the near East. German marks exhibit little change and are now round 6200 to the pound.

GOLD.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 27-3 and subsequently improved to Rs. 27-8 per tola in sympathy with the drop in the American exchange and a rise in the price of the metal in London to s. 93-6 d. which subsequently closes at 93 s. Weakness in the sterling market was also partly responsible for the rise. At the higher level, upcountry demand is weak and averages about 14,000 tolas a day. Our stock is now estimated at about 4½ lakhs tolas; but as heavy shipments have been made for Bombay during the past few weeks, stocks here will be considerably augmented in the near future.

SILVER.

Silver opened steady round Rs. 92-9, improved to Rs. 93-7 on firmer advices from London and Shanghai, but closes at Rs. 93. The London rates fluctuated between 35½ d. and 35½ d. but closed at 35½ d. Shanghai-London rates moved between 3/5-7/8 d. and 3/5-5/8 d. The off-take averaged about 70 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4000 bars.

SHARES.

There were again only three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review. The volume of business put through was small and although at the close the tone had become more steady, the general tendency of the market still remains uncertain and is inclined to weakness. The lack of life which is at present the prevailing characteristic of the position in the share bazar, is explained by the fact that public interest is centred in the outcome of the ensuing cotton settlement fixed for 25th September. The general public are sitting on the fence and do not show any inclination to trade pending the cotton settlement.

Central Indias moved between Rs. 4,595 and Rs. 4,700, Bombay Dyeing between Rs. 1,345 and Rs. 1,360, and Centuries between Rs. 725 and Rs. 740. Crescents improved from Rs. 452/8 to Rs. 466/4, Shapurjis fluctuated between Rs. 290 and Rs. 300, Simplex between Rs. 685 and Rs. 750, and Swadeshis between Rs. 4,620 and Rs. 4,800. Kohinoors opened round Rs. 2,170 and after declining to Rs. 2,060 subsequently improved and closed round Rs. 2,200.

In the miscellaneous section, news of the strike in the iron and steel works at Jamshedpur exercised a depressing effect in the market on Tata Steel deferreds which declined to Rs. 202/8. A further strike nearer home, that of the tram workers in Bombay, caused the shares of the Tramway Company to suffer a decline to Rs. 115 but there was a subsequent recovery and the price closed steady at about Rs. 117/8. Bank shares continued steady, Imperial Banks round Rs. 1,900, with Contributories around Rs. 372/8. Bank of Indias are quoted at about Rs. 108 and Tata Banks at Rs. 16.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 108. Central 34 x.d., Tata Bank 15/12 and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2950, Alliance 320, Apolla 70, Birla Mills 75, Bombay Cotton 1055, By. Dyeings 1372/8, Bradbury 950. Century 737/8, Cent. India 4640, Colaba Land 2135, Coorla 263/12, Crescent 467/8, Edw. Sassoon 410, E. D. Sassoon 4/14 Elphiston 133/12, Fazulbhoy 1245, Gokak 231/4, Ind. Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 617/8, Jamshed Mfg. 420, Kastoorchand 785, Khatao 575, Kohinoor 2165, Madhowji 415, M. Petit 4550 x.d., Meyer Sassoon 260 x.d., Morarji 6800, New Great 742/8, New City 625, Pearls 945, Shapurji 295, Simplex 710, Swan 1080, Tata Mill 1080, Swadeshi 4710 and Vishnu Cotton 2200 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 442/8, B. Burma 485, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr., Bt. Burma pet 8, B. Tramway 117/8, B. Flour 1500, B. Steam 202/8, Bundi Cement 38/8 Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 227/8, Katni Defd. 1170, New India Insur 17/4, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron Ord 53/12, Tata Iron Defd. 205, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 7/6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home Markets show moderate decline in Liverpool and sharp decline in New York. The market decline on South and Wall St. selling, poor trade demand and disturbed political situation. The advance was due to New York scattered buying. The consumption of the U. S. A. for the month of August was 5,27,000 Bales. The undertone of the New York market was steady. It looks as if the market will go higher but much will depend on political and trade developments. it is very difficult to form any definite opinion at present about the market prospects in general. On the one hand the statistical position of the market appears to be getting stranger day by day on reports of the unfavourable weather in America and the steady deterioration of crop prospects there. While on the other hand on account of the unfavourable political and financial situation in Europe trade prospects appear to be going from bad to worse. On the whole we would advise buying at present level and on all good breaks, and selling on advances, as we think that any substantial advances are likely to be followed by setbacks.

Our market is quite but steady. The main interest of the market centres at present around the September Oomra corner.

The Bull parties are estimated to have weighed over about 75/80,000 Bales to date; but as the quantity tendered them so far is 3,03,100 bales and about 30,000 Bs. more are estimated to be tendered before the 25th instant it remains to be seen whether they will be able to take up the whole of this.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool October ...	12.59	12.35—24
Liverpool January ...	12.37	12.04—33
Liverpool March ...	12.32	11.93—39
New York October ...	21.52	20.80—72
New York January ...	21.62	20.88—74
New York March ...	21.80	20.82—98

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 471½ and went up to Rs. 475 on scattered buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 464½ on the 19th instant on selling by Offices and Marwari Jobbers. On buying by Commission Houses and short covering the prices improved to Rs. 473 on the 20th instant and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 466 Fine M. G. Oomra September opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 476. Bear operators were selling which caused the rate to ease to Rs. 472. Again on buying by Bull operators the prices improved to Rs. 479 on the 18th instant. The prices again dropped to Rs. 465 on the 19th instant on selling by some Bulls and on Indore operator and Marwari jobbers. On the Board decision to impose a penalty of Rs. 25 per candy for failure to tender on September contracts Bears rushed to cover their sales and prices improved to Rs. 483 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 481 on the 21st instant. The total number of bales tendered upto date is 3,03,100 bales. While Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 416½ on the 16th instant and steadily advanced to Rs. 424½ on the 18th instant on buying by Commision Houses and Offices. It eased from this level to Rs. 412 in sympathy with the decline in Oomra September and on selling by Japanese Houses and Offices, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 413½. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 351 and closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 348 the highest being Rs. 353 and the lowest Rs. 348.

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

Over 20 year's experience, awarded gold Medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random:—

Rao Bahadur Keshaval G. Trivedi Retired Assistant Political Agent Bombay Presidency and (Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State.) writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the medicines of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Diabetes specialist of Madras. I was under his treatment for six week's course in which the Specific Gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from this bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs."

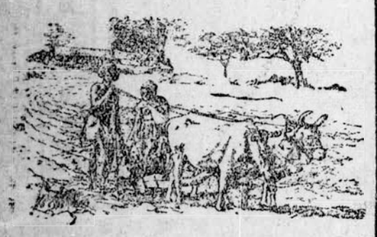
Mr. N. K. Karode, ...Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State writes:—

"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment, the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment." 2nd December 1918.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

TELEGRAMS:—"DIABETES," Bombay.



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(Sd.) SARDHAR M. H. Bhagvat, M. A., Oxford,
Cousin of H. H. The MAHARAJA HOLKAR of Indore,
D.—10 September 1922.
No 6, Todiwalla Road, next to H. H. The MAHARAJA of Kholapur.
Tele: "AMIR".

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER

Dear Sir,

I have had the occasion to consult Mr. MIR during the illness of my relation. The prediction has turned out, word by word, true. Not only this, but Mr. MIR told me that my relative cannot get cured and will die on such and such date. It came out true. My relative died on the same date. This prophecy was made fifteen days before her death. I have great faith in this science he has acquired. I honestly recommend others to try in the case of emergency. I have my questions prepared at home, and I had kept them folded with me. They were res) out by Mr. MIR, word for word correct. When I opened, every question was found in writing itself. It is marvellous as well as mysterious.

P. M. DOCTOR,
Girgaon,
BOMBAY.

I have been a sceptic all my life, but on the recommendation of my friend, Mr. K. S. Rele, I visited Mr. MIR with a view to test the power of Mr. MIR and with a feeling of ridicule, I asked Mr. MIR two questions and to my surprise found him to repeat my questions word by word. This is indeed amazing, and had made me pause and under if after all I have been in wrong all my life. As regards the answers, future will certify and testify to their correction.

(Sd.) K. V. NODAH,
Pleader,
AMRAOTI, (Berar).

Having read on account of Mr. MIR'S thought-reading power in the "Bombay Chronicle," I took an opportunity of testing it, and from what I saw I can describe it as simply marvellous. I had seen something of this kind in America, but Mr. MIR'S power is far greater.

P. D. MAHALAXMIVALA,
Secretary, B. I. S. Tramway Co. Ltd.

The "Bombay Chronicle" of 16th and 23rd April and 7th May last, and also vernacular papers have spoken in eulegistic terms of Mr. MIR'S psychic power.

If you are suffering from any kind of disease, if you are tired of life, if your life is a burden to you and others, if you are suffering from hallucination of a gloomy future.

You should lose no time in paying a visit to Mr. MIR, the great psychic whose wonderful reading of past and future incidents, is the topic not only of Bombay but of the principal cities of India.

PATIENTS AND OTHERS, please consult, or write to, Mr. MIR at the MIR PHARMACY, Kshetria Dyanti Nivas, Girgaon, Charni Road, Bombay.

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2. Kindly send to the above address two more Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan, I. M. S. 7-1. G. H. Dera Ismail Khan

3. Many people in this part of the country admire and appreciate your Jhu Jhu. (Sd). D. S. Shaligram, M. S. C. (London). Director of Industries, Kolhapur State.

4. I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu Jhu. (Sd). Mrs. E. Dawes, Nasik.

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FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 9.)

duct they would promote the local industry, increase employment and obviate any burden at all. Everywhere the modern democracy has distrusted consumption taxes, and yet welcomed protective Customs duties. The explanaion of the appaernt paradox is that the truly protective Customs duties, by adding to the variety as well as the volume of employment within the protected country, have actually helped to obliterate the burden of such duties by adding to the purchasing power of the proletariat. We have dealt more fully with this aspect of the question when considering the specific case of the excise duties, with particular reference to the Indian cotton excise. Here it would suffice to observe that the draftsman of the terms of reference has succeeded so well that the Majority of the Commission at least has been led into betraying the trust imposed upon them, by a successful sidetracking manouevre arising out of the ambiguity of the reference. The position is the more surprising, because the recommendation in question, (Para 76) evinces a distinct bias in favour of the propertied classes which we should not have expected from a body so frequently posing as the champion of the insterests of the poorer classes.

In framing, then, practical recommendations for a protective tariff, revenue considerations should be, if not ignored absolutely, considered to be of only second-rate importance. It does not follow that by ignoring the revenue considerations in a protective tariff, we would be utterly ignoring the whole aspect of the financial needs of the country. A national Customs Tariff, even when framed on protective principles, might still leave room for duties on certain articles which are purely revenue duties. Para 120 of the Report lays down considerations for levying such duties which may be generally accepted, though exception may and will be taken to the cases mentioned in 119. Where the majority has offended is in para 94, which combines revenue and protective considerations,—not by including in the general tariff of the country some articles which are taxed exclusively for revenue and other articles which are taxed as exclusively for protection,—but combining *on one and the same set* of articles *both* revenue and protective duties at the same time. The instance of sugar they have given leaves no possibility for doubting their intentions. Had we not found this authentic interpretation, we should have hesitated before believing the Majority of the Commission to be capable of such a glaring offence against the most elementary canons of public economy. The burden of protection, with which they are all through their report so heavily obsessed, and which acordingly they decide to reduce to its minimum, would, by such expedients as those mentioned in para 94, be very considerably and quite unjustifiably multiplied. The existence of a few purely revenue duties may not, it is conceivable, meet the revenue needs of the present Indian Government. But the answer in that case is the one already offered by the Government themselves, —an admitted possibility for retrenchment in public expenditure. So long as the Government has not convinced the people that all possible avenues of retrenchment in the most extravagant public departments of the Government have not been fully explored, and adequately given effect to, it is unecessary for such a body as the Fiscal Commission to anticipate the difficulties of an unrepentant and spendthrift Government; and be so far officious as to provide them with additional revenues by sacrificing or compromising the prime consideration of their own appointment. Besides, even in the case of purely protective duties, however high they might be put up, *some* trade would in all probability be still carried on; and, therefore, some revenue would still accrue from that source also. The financial history of the United States, Japan and Germany—ree of the most thoroughgoing protectionists of the world,—tells us that under the most rigorous protective regime the receipts from the Customs department will not be entirely wiped out. So, there was no need for the Commission to have given such a prominence to revenue considerations in framing their proposals, no justification on that score for restricting the degree and duration of the protection they have actually recommended.

Para 97 of the Report lays down the principles according to which the Commission considers protection should be given to Indian industries. Its one limiting condition is that Protection should be a discriminating one, and along the lines suggested by the Commission. As the words stand, perhaps there could not be much of a criticism. But the peculiar interpretation they have placed upon this phrase "Discriminating Protection," suggestts the most obvious comment of the authors of the recommendation having completely disregarded the interests of the country. They would use discrimination in the *degree and measure* of protection, with a view to minimise its hardship to the consumer, instead of a discrimination in the *choice* of industries to be selected for protection." "India ,by the extent and favourable conditions of its territory, is capable of producing almost every article required for the use of man" said Sir John Strachey on a memorable occasion. But to that bigoted, inveterate free-trader this fact was an argument not for the industrial development of the country as rapidly as possible by every means at the disposal of the State in India, but an argument for the institution of the most unbounded freedom of trade and exploitation to the foreigner in this country. For our past, we believe that the field for industrial development in India is unlimited: and, provided her Government were truly national in sympathies, there is no reason why this country should not entirely abolish groups II and III of the import schedule in the statement of her Foreign trade. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that such a consummation is not immediately practicable; and that some *discrimination* must be used for selecting industries which hold out the greatest promise of immediate response and result if suitably protected, the discrimination would then apply to selection of industries, not to the amount of protection to be granted to them. This latter is determined by quite other considerations. The industries once selected for protection should be granted the fullest, firmest, fittest protection without a gesture of hesitation, without a murmur of doubt or dissent. The alleged hardships of such a course, even should they actually materialise, must be considered as the unavoidable price for achieving our national development in the quickest possible time. We must pay it as cheerfully as we expect its result confidently.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sunday, July 2, 1899.

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Correspondent S. M. L.

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Name of Car.	Cylinders.	H.P.	Model No. or year.	Type of Body.	Accessories & Fittings.
Durkopp ..	4	14-16	..	Torpedo	Complete tools, oil side-lamps.
Napier	4	15	1912	Touring	Wire wheels, spare wheel cushion covers, oil side lamps.
Maxwell ..	4	20	1916	,,	Elec. and oil lamps, horn and battery.
Fiat	4	15	..	,,	Side curtains, elec. and oil-lamps.
Overland ..	4	..	90	,,	Oil lamps, side and tail.
Meteorite ..	4	10-12	Latest	,,	Complete tools, horn, spare wheel with tyre.
DeDion.. ..	1	10	1912	,,	.. ..
Clement-Bayard	4	12-15	..	Landaulette	Tools, Stepney with tyre horn, side and tail oil-lamps, etc.
Hudson ..	6	..	1917	Touring	5 wire wheels, complete tools, horn, mirror, lamp, battery, etc.
Dodge	4	20	1921	Limousine	Extra rim, complete with tyre, lamps, horn, tools, etc.
Fiat	4	14	1921-22	Touring	Horn, lamps, spare wheel, tools, etc.
Ford	4	20	1919	Sedan	Usual tools.
Scripps-Boothe	4	18-20	1914	Touring	Self-starter, dynamo, tools, etc.
Singer	6	15	1921	,,	Spare wheel and horn, etc.
Beafort ..	4			,,	.. ..
Oldsmobile ..	6	25	1918	,,	Tools, side curtains, oil-lamps, etc.
Overland 4 ..	4	15	1921	,,	Oil lamps, horn, jack.
Willys Knight	4	20-25	..	,,	Tools, curtains, oil-lamps, horn, Stepney wheel.
Overland ..	4	20	83	,,	.. ..
Nash	6	30	1920	All weather special body.	2 spare wheels, luggage-carrier, tool box, glass windows, etc.
Chandler ..	6	29	1920	Sports	Luggage carrier, 2 spare rims, side curtains, Lucas horn, etc.
Ford	4	20	1920	Touring.	
Overland 4 ..	4	20	1921	,,	

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COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

A press communique says:—

Government has decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the management of the Visapur Jail, the treatment of prisoners confined in it etc.

Any person who has been confined in the jail within the past twelve months and who has a specific complaint to make with regard to his treatment therein and who desires to give evidence before the Committee should communicate with the Chairman, Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division (Poona) indicating briefly the nature of the evidence it is proposed to give.

Government are prepared to grant travelling expenses and subsistence allowance, on the scale given to witnesses in the ordinary courts of law, to those persons who give due notice to the Chairman and are called upon by the Committee to appear before it.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

INDIAN LEADERS ON AKALI SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. T. Prakasam said:—"In hospitals we saw the wounded state every one of whom hoped to be ready to get back to the scene of action. Amongst the wounded we saw an old man and a woman who had been severely wounded. One or two blows below the abdomen disabled her. One young Mohamedan was unable to speak on account of the injuries he had received. There is a young boy of 14 lying in one of the hospitals with serious injuries. The talk of minimum force indulged in in the Legislative Assembly and by officials is absurd and untrue. After hearing the accounts of Pandit Malaviya and other eyewitnesses and the victims, there is only one conclusion which any reasonable person can come to and it is that the motive of Goverment is to break the back of the Akali movement.

"The Seva Samiti Scouts movement is responsible for the establishment of hospitals and so many doctors undertaking service. The ambulance car work was regular war work. Attendance of Doctors and Sikh nurses on the wounded in the field was very prompt.

Mr. Prakasam concluded "Non-violence has triumphed so far. The first success was in inducing the authorities to remove obctruction and let the Jatha pass to Guruka-Bagh. The second and the more important is the withdrawal of beating. The order now in force after the visit of the Governor is no arrest."

MR. PATEL'S TRIBUTE.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. V. J. Patel said—"I have nothing but admiration and reverence for the Akalis. They are making history. I could never believe that nonviolence in the form and to the extent practised by the Akalis was possible in this world. I feel certain that the Punjab will be the future battlefield of freedom if only Mahomedans and Hindus make up their differences in this province. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Punjabis alone will secure Swaraj for India. I have not known or read in history the sort of non-violent struggle that is being carried on by th Akalis. My impression is that every Akali—man woman and child—is determined to lay down his life in the cause which he regards as sacred. I wish them Godspeed."

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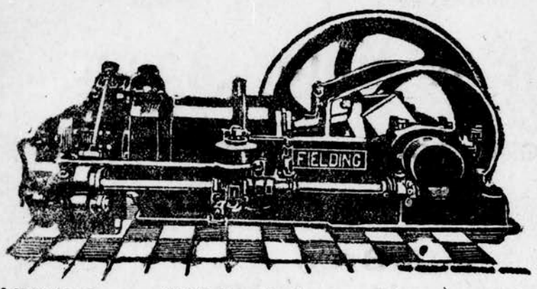
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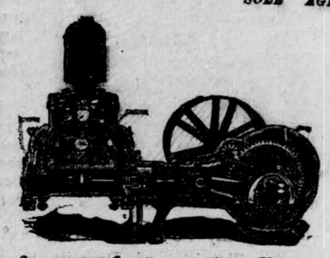
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The "Hitavadi," Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 20, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for the Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

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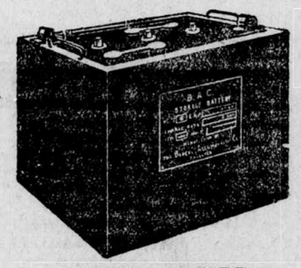
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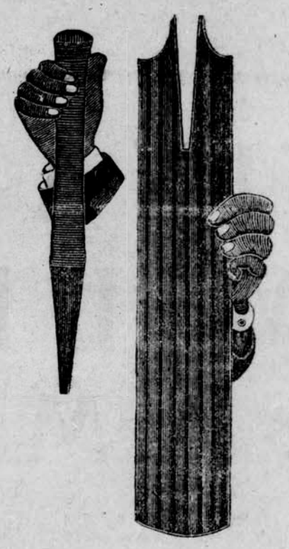
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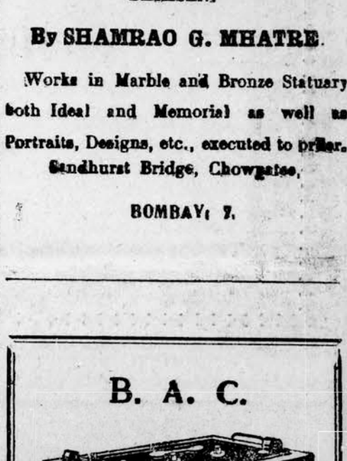


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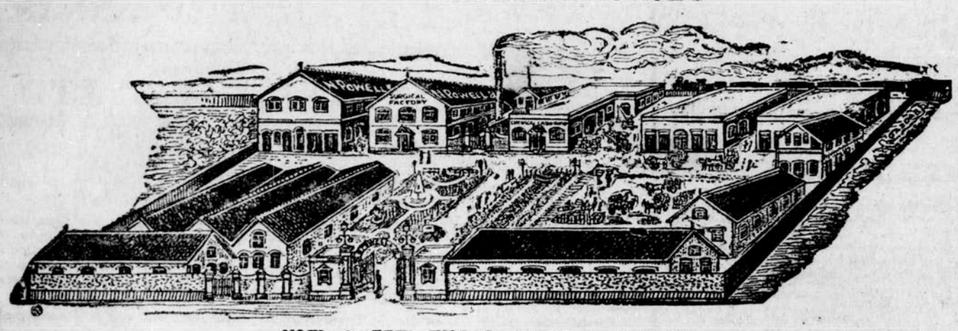
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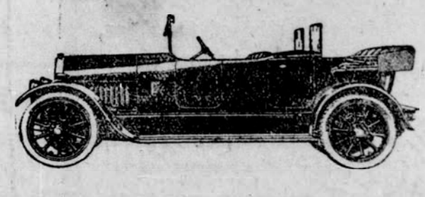
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